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GERMAN ATTEMPTS TO SOW DISSENSION AMONG THE ALLIES

President Poincaré Warns American Journalists of False Rumors That There Is Divergence of Opinion Within Entente

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—General Dalby has been appointed chief of general staff of the French Army in place of Marshal Foch. General Dalby has been acting chief of staff since the promotion of Marshal Foch to generalissimo.

GENERAL DALBY CHIEF OF STAFF

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PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The wireless press states that President Poincaré has granted an interview to American journalists, in which he wholly denied the rumors that serious divergencies of opinion existed with reference to the Peace Conference. Such rumors were made in Germany, said the President.

"From the beginning of the war," he continued, "the French have realized it was time for deeds rather than words. France, brutally attacked, was obliged to bear the brunt of the shock. I think that the figures of the French casualties, given by the Undersecretary for War, afford more information on this point than words can do. Our losses have been great. Germany will not only have to pay a large war indemnity, but will have to replace all the industrial material stolen from the departments which were invaded, and help in the reconstruction of the homes which she has systematically destroyed."

The conclusion, apparently, to be drawn from his testimony was that factors operating to lower the price of clothing in the latter part of 1918 were already at work, but that prices for spring goods, having been based on purchases made in the high markets of last spring and summer, would have to stay high this spring to protect the merchant from taking a loss.

The government's release of wool it held would naturally reduce prices, and consequently selling prices to the public, Mr. Lytton said. He added that he thought the highest prices had already been reached in clothing, and that there would be a rapid decline from present prices. The same experience held true with cotton goods, he said. "We figure we are buying on a falling market, and we are advising our buyers to buy very conservatively," he said.

"Whereas," threw in Mr. Lytton's interrogator, an attorney for the packers, "a year ago you were buying on a rising market, and you got as much as you could to protect yourself, on the theory that if the war went on you would be obliged to pay more this year?" "We bought all we could," replied the merchant. Mr. Lytton said that the apparent decline applied to shoes. "The same condition applies, in fact," he observed, "to all of our merchandise."

Then arose the question as to prices at which merchants would sell their goods bought on the top market, when this market was failing at the present time. "The only way," said Mr. Lytton, "by which we can sell our surplus merchandise at any less than we now contemplate selling it, which of course is based on what it cost us, bought last year on a rising market, or the top of the market, will be if the market falls enough between now and spring after the season opens so that the wholesale houses will have on hand merchandise which they want to clean up, and we can go out and buy enough of that merchandise at a considerably lower price than we paid for it before, so that we can average up on the whole stock." If this should happen, Mr. Lytton said he thought the price would be not very much over that of last spring, but still somewhat higher.

Republicans took control of the House of Representatives and Democrats of the Senate. Both parties favor constructive after-war measures. Agreement of conservative Democrats with Republicans on important bills is expected. Soldiers' settlement, highway improvement, budget system and establishment of civil service are the foremost subjects for legislation.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROMA, Italy (Wednesday)—An official inquiry has established the fact that 100,000 Italian prisoners have succumbed to starvation, cold, and ill-treatment during their internment in the Central Empires and that 1,000,000 parcels, sent from Italy, were stolen. The treatment of prisoners is stated to have been more barbarous in Germany than in Austria.

King Thanks Dutch

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—On the termination of the scheme for interment of British prisoners in Holland, the King has telephoned the Queen of The Netherlands, that he is anxious to assure Her Majesty how deeply he appreciated the kindness, sympathy, and consideration which officers and men of the British Army have received, both in the administration of the scheme and in their everyday intercourse with the people of her country.

SIR DAVID BEATTY BECOMES ADMIRAL

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The arbitration, Federal Judge Samuel Alschuler, was interested in this point. "Has a merchant the power," he asked, "notwithstanding the fact prices may drop after he bought his goods, to keep his prices up on what he paid for them, regardless of the fact that after he has paid for them the prices drop? Does not he after a while have to meet, to an extent at least, the drop in prices, notwithstanding he paid a higher price?"

"No," replied the merchant. "If he has paid a higher price for them he must get a higher price for them or lose money."

"Well, I know," said the judge, "but merchants have lost money."

"It all depends, of course, what happens to the whole market," answered the merchant. "If everybody else had only bought half, we will say, then he can buy at a lower price; then he has to lose money. But that is not so. You will find all merchants buy at the same time, pay about the same prices, depending upon the quantity of the merchandise and their ability to buy, of course; and that the general prices will be fixed for merchandise."

New York Legislature

Both Houses Are Republican and Governor Is Democratic

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ALBANY, New York—Both branches of the New York Legislature, which held its first meeting on New Year's night and adjourned till Jan. 8, are Republican whereas Alfred E. Smith, the Governor, and the Lieutenant-Governor are Democratic. This has not happened in New York State in many years. The nearest to it was in 1905 when Charles E. Hughes, Republican, was elected Governor and the remaining six state candidates on the Democratic ticket were elected.

In his message to the Legislature, Governor Smith laid emphasis on the need for the development of water power to the end that the people may obtain cheaper electric power, on the importance of helping the federal government provide employment for the returning soldiers and for the families of those disabled and killed, and establishing the Schelde and the Rhine.

(Continued on page four, column two)

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

THE HAGUE, Holland (Wednesday)—With reference to the allied governments' request to be granted the facilities recently given the Germans in the matter of the use of Dutch railroads and waterways, the Netherlands Government has replied that it does not regard the passage of the Germans as a precedent. It states, however, that the normal transit by Dutch rivers may be resumed, and that provided it takes place under a commercial flag, there is no objection to transport by way of the Schelde and the Rhine.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Wednesday)—An official Estonian communiqué states that warships bombarded the enemy batteries in the villages of Kolgo and Vakk and silenced them, and Estonian troops landed and cleared the peninsula of Juminda and Peripsa of the enemy.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The Belgian Government has appointed Prof. Leon Frederic to be rector of the French University of Ghent. Professor Frederic was imprisoned by the Germans for having refused to teach in Flemish at their request.

NEW CREDIT GIVEN TO ITALY

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Italy on Tuesday received a new credit of \$100,000,000 from the United States Government. This increased Italy's total credit from this country to \$1,310,000,000 and the Allies' aggregate credit to \$8,585,523,702.

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GERMAN PRIVILEGES NOT TO BE PRECEDENT

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MICHIGAN LIKELY TO RATIFY AMENDMENT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LANSING, Michigan—The Michigan Legislature, which opens on Thursday, is expected to ratify the Federal Prohibition Amendment early next week at the latest. In his second inaugural message to be delivered today, Albert E. Sleeper of Bad Axe, Governor of Michigan, will say:

"During the past eight months the prohibition laws have been well enforced. I recommended that any defects in the present liquor laws be remedied by this Legislature, and would urge the ratification at the earliest possible moment of the amendment to the Federal Constitution providing for nation-wide prohibition."

Loren D. Dickinson, Lieutenant-Governor and presiding officer of the Senate, is the political leader of the drys. He predicts that the appeal of the wets to postpone ratification of the federal amendment until the submission of a beer-and-light-wine state amendment, on April 7, will be ignored by the Legislature.

Reports from Riga via Berlin talk of the possibility of an encounter between the Russian and British fleets in the Baltic, and state that the Russian dreadnaughts, Poltava and Slobodopol, with some cruisers manned by Letts and Estonians, did actually put to sea.

Batteries on the Finnish coast immediately opened fire, however, and the vessels eventually returned to Kronstadt, owing to disputes among their crews.

Swiss Make Protest

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERNE, Switzerland (Wednesday)—The Swiss federal political department has addressed an energetic protest to the Russian Moscow Government against the continued detention of members of the Swiss Legation, and requires an immediate reply.

Mr. Branting for Intervention

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Wednesday)—An influential section of the Swedish press is strongly advocating armed intervention against Bolshevik Russia. Mr. Branting's organ, the Social Demokraten, pronounces intervention indispensable for two reasons, the first of which is the almost total stoppage of industrial activity, which is condemning the Russian population to starvation, while the second is that the revolution has ceased to exist as a moral factor.

The present régime, the Social Democrats assert, no longer represents any vital revolutionary force and is now supported, not by public opinion, but by bayonets.

Bolshevik Success Reported

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The Admiralty issues a wireless press release stating that the Bolsheviks captured Ufa, capital of the White Guards on the European side of the Urals on Dec. 31, while to the south, Sterlitamak was taken on the same day. The message adds that the Lithuanian bourgeois government feel their position so endangered that they have left Vilna for Kovno.

Russian Schools Destroyed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, California—William Russell, director of the educational section of the Russian division of the Committee on Public Information, has returned here on the steamer Colombia after spending several months in Siberia. The Bolshevik element went through the country destroying schoolhouses, stealing endowment funds and breaking down established educational standards, Mr. Russell said.

Temperance Committee Is Reorganized by 60 Members of Legislature

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

CONCORD, New Hampshire—Sixty members of the New Hampshire Legislature met on Wednesday and reorganized the temperance legislative committee with plans to pass the ratification of national prohibition. Senator Clarence L. Collins was chosen chairman in succession to the Rev. Jonathan S. Lewis, who was leader of the organization at the last session, when the state bone-dry law was enacted.

Charles W. Tobey, Speaker of the House, who is an ardent prohibitionist, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that he hoped to see the ratification of the federal dry amendment the first piece of business to be considered in the session.

Russia and the Outside World

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Reports continue to reach the State Department showing the weakening of diplomatic contact between Russia and the outside world. According to advice received here Switzerland and Persia are the only two countries which still retain legations in Petrograd, although there are still a few clerks at the Norwegian and Swedish embassies.

The only official representative of Norway in Russia is the consul at Moscow, who has announced that he will remain for some time to enable Norwegians still in Russia to leave.

Warships Silence Batteries

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COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Wednesday)—An official Estonian communiqué states that warships bombarded the enemy batteries in the villages of Kolgo and Vakk and silenced them, and Estonian troops landed and cleared the peninsula of Juminda and Peripsa of the enemy.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The Foreign Office has issued a statement that the British delegation to the Peace Conference is not yet arrived.

President and Mrs. Wilson have returned from their London visit. They will spend a day or two in Paris before starting for Italy.

President's Arrival at Calais

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

CALAIS, France (Wednesday)—The steamer with the President and Mrs. Wilson on board, escorted by British destroyers, arrived in port at 20 minutes past 1 to 1 on Tuesday afternoon. Mr. Wilson was greeted by the Governor of Calais and a number of allied officers.

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promises, he pledged himself not to remain at his head, but to go back to the people for another mandate.

Prolonged cheering greeted this declaration of independence.

President Petitioned

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

MANCHESTER, England (Wednesday)—During President Wilson's visit to Manchester, the following petition was presented him through the American Ambassador: "We, the Irish clergy, numbering 2,000, and the Irish laity, to the number of 2,000,000, residing in Great Britain, respectfully appeal to you who are the acknowledged arbiter of the world's freedom today, and in whose hands under God we feel the future happiness of every country lies, to secure that Ireland, which rightly regards herself, and has ever regarded herself, as a nation, should be specially represented at the Peace Conference by delegates from her own people in the hope that the sense of justice of all the Allies might thus be brought to bear on her centuries-old problems, and to bring about their only satisfactory solution."

"We further appeal to you so to use your unique influence, that your own righteous principle of self-determination may be applied to Ireland and thus effect not only her peace, but the peace of England as well."

ITALIAN MINISTERS QUIT GOVERNMENT

Signor Bissolati's Resignation Not Taken as Indicating Socialist Difference With the Cabinet

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Thursday)—It is now officially announced that the King has accepted Signor Bissolati's resignation and that General Zupelli, War Minister, will temporarily take over the retiring minister's work as Minister of Military Assistance and War Pensions.

Signor Dari, Minister of Public Works, has also resigned, though for purely private reasons, it is stated, and his successor is Signor Bonomi, the reformist, who was recently credited with the intention of forming a new moderate Socialist group.

That Signor Bissolati, who has remained throughout faithful to the broad democratic standpoint regarding the world conflict, which distinguished him from the first, has retired owing to differences with his colleagues regarding the present international situation is generally acknowledged.

The fact, however, that Signor Benvenuti, who is a close associate of Signor Bissolati, remains in the Cabinet, is construed as indicating that the collaboration in the government of members of the party to which Signor Bissolati belongs, has not become impossible.

Decree Ends State of War

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AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—The new German Government has issued an appeal to the people, in which it defines its domestic policy pending the convening of the National Assembly as being the preparation for the National Assembly, provision of food, undertaking of socialization in the sense of the Soviet congress' decision, taking over of war profits, creation of work, support of unemployed, promotion of national defense in every way, and disarming of unauthorized persons.

Meanwhile its foreign policy is to bring about peace as quickly and favorably as possible, and to have the German republic represented abroad by new men with a new spirit.

A proclamation issued simultaneously by the Soviet Central Council to the troops, declares that the new state government is the highest authority, and pledges itself to nothing but the maintenance of the people's liberty and welfare. Soldiers must help to protect the government, it continues, and then no one will dare to attack it, whereas if they do not maintain order, they will starve. It therefore adjures them to save the revolution by their self-restraint, and their people from threatening destruction.

Constitution Proposals

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—Vorwärts publishes an authorized statement giving details of the new constitution proposed for Germany. The new government is to be republican, headed by a president with powers between those of the American President and the King of England, and elected by direct votes of the people. He will be assisted by a parliamentary Cabinet resembling that of England, and two legislative bodies are to be formed, called respectively the People's House and the State House.

The parliaments of the federal states will appoint the members of the latter, and Prussia will not have in this assembly the predominance it had in the former Bundesrat, since Prussia's continuance in its present form is pronounced impossible, because it no longer exists as a historical entity.

Should disagreement arise between the two houses, or between the President and the houses, the matter will be decided by referendum.

SALVATION ARMY CAMPAIGN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ontario—The Salvation Army is preparing to launch a campaign in January to raise \$1,000,000 for war and reconstruction purposes, such as establishing hostels for returned soldiers who are in need, until they can reestablish themselves in industrial life, and to continue in England and France the equipments and comforts already provided for the Canadian soldiers overseas. The scheme is endorsed by the Duke of Devonshire, Sir Robert Borden, Sir William Hearst, and many other prominent men.

RAILROAD ADVERTISING

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Director-General of Railroads has issued an order authorizing the renewal for the year 1919 of contracts between railroads and newspapers for the exchange of intrastate railroad transportation for advertising.

DISCORD AT AN END IN BERLIN MINISTRY

Withdrawal of the Independents Leaves United Cabinet, Say Reports—Demands for Continuing Colonial Office

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The Admiralty issues per wireless press a German Government wireless message giving the text of a proclamation to the German people, in which "the new government of the empire," announced its program, as already cabled. The proclamation is signed by Herr Ebert, Scheidemann, Landsberg, Noske, and Wessell, and begins: "The Independents have withdrawn from the government. The remaining members of the Cabinet have placed their mandates at the disposal of the Central Council to give it a completely free hand. Their mandates were unanimously confirmed by the council."

"The paralyzing discord has been overcome. The government of the empire has again been formed in unity. It only knows one law for action: the welfare, stability, and indivisibility of the German Republic, before every party consideration."

The proclamation adds that all members of the government have equal powers, and the President's and Cabinet's program is to be worked out in close cooperation with the German free states.

The German wireless further announces that the German Democratic Party in Baden has nominated Prince Maximilian of Baden as candidate for the German National Assembly; that the recently established Hessian People's League favors the creation of a great Hesse, composed of the former Grand Duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt and the former Kur-Hesse, and, failing this, intends to establish a lower Hessian republic; that 50 colonial associations organized a demonstration in Berlin, at which an urgent request was unanimously addressed to the government that the Imperial Colonial Office should continue to exist as an independent imperial office, and its direction be entrusted to Dr. Solf, who with his varied experience, appears the most suitable person to supervise the colonial interests at the Peace Conference—interests which are of paramount importance for all strata of German people.

Finally, the wireless message gives a weekly report of the Berlin stock exchange, which states as worthy of special mention that the German war loans, which were higher, were in demand.

German Cabinet's Policy

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A proclamation issued simultaneously by the Soviet Central Council to the troops, declares that the new state government is the highest authority, and pledges itself to nothing but the maintenance of the people's liberty and welfare. Soldiers must help to protect the government, it continues, and then no one will dare to attack it, whereas if they do not maintain order, they will starve. It therefore adjures them to save the revolution by their self-restraint, and their people from threatening destruction.

Constitution Proposals

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—

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SERBIAN ARMY'S PART IN THE WAR

Defeat of Bulgaria Shown to Be Due, in First Place, to Epic Dash of Heroic Remnant of the Serbian Army

Previous articles upon this subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on Dec. 30 and 31 and Jan. 1.

IV
By The Christian Science Monitor special Balkan correspondent

LONDON, England.—After the recapture of Monastir by the Serbian and allied forces, there followed two years of comparative inaction on the Balkan front, two years of perpetual controversy as to the relative merits of Westernism and Easternism. Many there were who accounted the Salonika expedition a waste of men, money, and material, and who pressed incessantly for its withdrawal. But there had grown up meantime a recognition of the importance of the Balkans to the German plan of world conquest, and with the coming of a broader political outlook, it was wisely determined to hold a footing in the Peninsula.

The position of the Allies was considerably strengthened in June, 1917, when the Entente Powers removed King Constantine and restored constitutional government to Hellas, as a result of which Greece, under the wise guidance of M. Venizelos, quickly gave expression to her real sentiments, declared war on the Central Alliance, and commenced to rebuild her army. Jugo-Slav volunteers also rallied in their thousands to the Serbian flag, so that, despite the withdrawal of some of the western European divisions, the Allied forces gradually gathered increased strength.

While, as already indicated, the importance of the Balkan front had been granted more or less general recognition, the sudden release of a definite offensive in mid-September, 1918, came as a surprise to most of the belligerent peoples, and it was not widely believed that anything more than limited maneuvers were contemplated. The sector held by the Serbs lay between Monastir and the Vardar River, where they were faced by Bulgarian troops in occupation of massive and strongly fortified mountain heights. On this sector, after a violent artillery preparation, Serbian divisions, assisted by French units, attacked on Sept. 15 and stormed and captured seven miles of highland front which had been organized and fortified by the Bulgarians during two and a half years and which was considered by the enemy to be impregnable.

The success was immediate and decisive. Despite the formidable obstacles offered by the terrain, the Serbs swept forward with irresistible élan, captured the first and second line trenches, and put their enemy to flight. The extent of this initial triumph permitted the allied command to broaden the area of the offensive. While the Serbo-French continued their advance in three directions on the Central Macedonian sector, where they were faced by Bulgarian troops in occupation of massive and strongly fortified mountain heights. On this sector, after a violent artillery preparation, Serbian divisions, assisted by French units, attacked on Sept. 15 and stormed and captured seven miles of highland front which had been organized and fortified by the Bulgarians during two and a half years and which was considered by the enemy to be impregnable.

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In the meantime, the Serbs continued the pursuit with remarkable rapidity, and, as a result, advanced their line nearly 50 miles during the first week. On Sept. 21, they reached the Vardar Valley at a point near Demir Kapu, where they cut the railway between Salonika and Uskub. This striking achievement sounded the knell of Bulgarian domination in Macedonia. There remained, it is true, positions (as, for example, at Veleg) where a stout defense might have been offered; but the enemy were never permitted to reorganize. They were forthwith driven over the Vardar, through Ishtip and Radovishte, and across the plain of Ovtche Polje, until the Koumanovo-Egri-Palanka road was threatened and the mass of the hostile units found themselves pressed back on to the roadless heights which form the Serbo-Bulgarian frontier in the direction of Kustendil. To the west of the Vardar, Italian troops, who had followed up the retreat from the region of Monastir, drove the Bulgars into the Western Macedonian mountains, while on the eastern sector of the line the Anglo-Greeks, after heavy fighting, advanced to Strumitza, in Bulgarian territory.

The catastrophe which had overtaken the Bulgarian Army—now in a condition of utter demoralization—placed the politicians of Sofia in a quandary. For two years and a half complete unity of purpose had existed between Ferdinand and his government and between the divers political parties. The opposition to alliance with the Central Empires which had been manifested in the autumn of 1915 had early been dissipated by the easily earned victories over the isolated Serbian Army and the speedy annexation of more territory than had ever been dreamed of.

With the decisive triumph of the Allies in the field of battle, however, the outlook changed, and with it the attitude of the Bulgarian Government. The chorus of voices which had demanded the annihilation of Serbia, the annexation of half her territory and a common frontier with Hungary became suddenly silent. Faced with a military debacle and the loss of everything which had been coveted in Mace-

donia, and threatened with invasion, Bulgaria hoisted the white flag and requested an armistice on Sept. 26. Hostilities ceased four days later. Bulgaria was out of the war.

In the case of a successful offensive, undertaken by the soldiers of no less than four allied nations under a single command, all of whom executed their allotted part with conspicuous ability and courage, any attempt at discrimination is an invidious task. It is more than doubtful, for example, whether the operation under discussion could have been inaugurated at all without the support of the reorganized Greek Army. Again, the capture of Doiran on Sept. 18 and the subsequent advance of the mixed Anglo-Greek forces was a magnificent achievement of prime strategical importance. It obliged the enemy to restore that front and prevented the dispatch of reserves thence to the west of the Vardar. Finally, attention has already been drawn to the fact that the capture of the Belasitzha Range by the Hellenes had considerable bearing upon the ultimate triumph.

But, when all this has been said, it may be admitted that the defeat of Bulgaria was due in the first place to the effort of the heroic remnants of the martyred Serbian Army, whose dash across the Central Macedonian mountains will remain for all time an epic in military history. They, the survivors of a thousand horrors, had earned a long repose; the future of the Serbian nation demanded that this, the débris, so to speak, of its manhood, should have been spared; and yet one cannot deem it other than fitting that it should have fallen to them to ring in the final stage of Armageddon.

As the result of the victory in Central Macedonia, there followed the capitulation of Bulgaria. The German people, having with harrowed feelings noted the persistent retirement of their armies before the hammer blows of Marshal Foch, were now faced by the fact that the entire scheme for which they had fought and suffered during more than four years had crumbled to ruins. Turkey was isolated, and Austria-Hungary lay open to invasion across its most vulnerable frontiers—the Hapsburg lands populated by Southern Slav or Serbian peoples who had long been ground down and exploited by the Austro-Magyar minority. Peace proposals by the German Government naturally followed, and it was universally recognized that the end of the world war was at length at hand.

Thus it was Serbia's fortune to administer to the Central Alliance what was virtually the coup de grâce. Prior to the defeat of Bulgaria the Allies had, indeed, gazed upon the star of victory shining dimly in the distance; but it was Serbia, ably assisted by the Greeks and the Anglo-French forces, which brought them in one short, glorious fortnight into the full glare of an imminent and satisfactory peace. It therefore necessitates the exercise of little imagination to recognize that, throughout the war, the Serbians have rendered services of vital military importance. They placed them all upon the altar of victory; they suffered in consequence as perhaps no other nation suffered; they never lost faith in the ultimate triumph of the cause with which they were associated; they were faithful unto the end.

NEW CURRENCY FOR NORTH RUSSIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France.—The Official Gazette of the Provisional Government of Northern Russia has issued the following statement with regard to the confused currency conditions in that part of Russia:

"In order to insure for our Northern Region the possibility of possessing a stable currency recognized by other states, the Provisional Government are founding a State Caisse d'Emission, which will issue new banknotes. These notes are printed in London and surcharged here with the signatures of the director of the Finance Department and of a member of the Caisse d'Emission. They will be guaranteed by a sterling fund at the Bank of England at the rate of 40 rubles to the pound. This fund cannot in any circumstances be divided or confiscated, and will serve only for the necessary purchase of notes."

"Holders of new notes may at any time present them and receive in exchange foreign currency through the Caisse d'Emission, which will issue checks on the Bank of England at the rate of 40 rubles to the pound. Anyone wishing to transfer money from abroad to the Northern Region can pay the required amount in sterling into the Bank of England for the account of the State Caisse d'Emission, or its correspondent; the Caisse will then pay to the person indicated new notes at the above-mentioned rate."

"It is expected that it will be possible at a later date to come to an agreement with reliable banks in France and the United States of America, to keep deposits of francs and dollars, and thus to facilitate all banking operations in those countries for inhabitants of the Northern Region."

"The new currency, according to the agreement made at the time of the foundation of the Caisse, can in no case form an obstacle to the introduction of any general monetary system for the whole of Russia."

"The State Caisse d'Emission is to be an organ of the provisional government, or of any government which may legitimately replace it, and be recognized by our allies. The inalienable fund abroad is the property of the Caisse as security for holders of the new notes."

GOING TO THE SEASIDE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The journey on that yearly trip to the seaside after school broke up was quite short, and long before anyone was tired—the little ones had been kept guessing at the name of the next station—they were in the fens; and there wasn't a hedge and hardly a tree to be seen. One after another they put their heads out of the window and licked their lips and solemnly declared that they could taste the salt, just as they had done every year—and then—what is that long straight hill ahead; if it isn't the sandhills?

The brakes squeaked and groaned and the train grunted itself to a stop beside the yellow gravelled platform—there was really nowhere further it could go, for down a short street was the sea. What a scramble; it might never have happened before, and Duchessa, the Gordon setter, got so excited that if there hadn't been swallows on her chain she would certainly have been in a knot long ago. The Pedestrian and two boys went to look for the luggage—there was always a shortage of porters—while Nurse with the tickets and the children and the model yachts, made their way past the barrier to the old omnibus, whose driver was welcoming them with grins from afar.

The air was a topcoat cooler than at home, so as everyone wanted to drive outside, of course, topcoats were put on and at last just as the station crowd had thinned to a few stragglers who had missed their friends, the last hamper was roped on to the luggage cart, the last cricket bat and boy stowed inside or outside the bus, and off the cavalcade started on its eight-mile drive up the coast.

Then just as the bumps in the road were beginning to get a thought monotonous and everyone more than a thought hungry, there was a shout from the ones outside and there was the big red house perched on the sandhills just as much like home as if they had never left it.

Up the steps the children poured, Duchessa—no chain now—at their head; up on to the big lawn where the flagstaff stood surrounded by the sea thorn bushes where they had dried their bathing suits and towels since the beginning of things—and right in front of them as far north and south as they could follow was the sea—or it would be there, they knew, at high tide that evening; just then it all seemed to have soaked into the sand except for the pools and swatches as they were called and even they were all in different places than last year.

There wasn't much order after that, things just took care of themselves as far as the children were concerned. Dinner was bolted somehow in the bay-windowed room looking out to sea; the scalding rice pudding vanished in clouds of steam and second helps, then the hampers were ransacked for shoes and shirts, shoes and stockings were torn off and left where they lay for once against all Nurse's orders and with a war whoop the whole troop rushed off to the sands armed with buckets and spades—real iron spades—and the grown-ups were left to gather up the fragments and unpack in peace.

And so it went on day after day. There was the bathing hour at high tide when the family and a score of friends paraded for the greatest event of the day. The Pedestrian was in charge, of course, warning too venturesome swimmers, encouraging the swimming, and second helps, then the hampers were ransacked for shoes and shirts, shoes and stockings were torn off and left where they lay for once against all Nurse's orders and with a war whoop the whole troop rushed off to the sands armed with buckets and spades—real iron spades—and the grown-ups were left to gather up the fragments and unpack in peace.

There were extra special festival days; one particular day when a delegation of big boys brought the smallest red-headed one a brand new cricket ball which he could not possibly use for three more years at least, and formally presented it to him—

"You don't mind if we play with it, do you?"—and without waiting for an answer from the bewildered recipient, off they rushed to their game and the present was never seen again.

Then there were days when the old bus was chartered, and they turned their backs on the sea and drove inland to Will Vale and Tennyson's Somersby in the wolds when the sun set—the little ones were quite sure it did. And one never-to-be-forgotten time when the horses were harnessed to go home they flatly refused to stir a step. They were a borrowed pair and the driver knew nothing about them except that one of them was called "Gert-Narthern," and in a coruscating youth had once won or nearly won the Lincoln Handicap. Nothing could invoke his prowess then, and for an hour, then two hours, they cajoled and cogitated, but not a step would they move. At last some one had the brilliant idea to harness them and exchange their places. That was what they wanted!

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SERVICE AS AIM IN AFTER-WAR TRADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

"Not selfishness, not the sheer desire for personal or even for national wealth, must control, but the spirit of profit through service," said William C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce for the United States, before the war service committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States in talking on the subject of overseas trade at a convention of the organization held recently at Atlantic City, New Jersey.

"Commerce, if it is to stay, must be a constructive force and never a destructive thing," he said. "We resented the German attempt at economic conquest backed up by military force, but it would be quite as evil if we allowed the power of economic force, ruthlessly exerted throughout the world, to grasp for our sole profit the commerce of the world. Commerce is an evolution, a growth, and it is not commerce in any just sense unless it benefits all concerned. We must serve the world, if we are to be on safe foundations ourselves. The mere entering of a foreign market by force of cut prices or of off-quality goods or by dumping or by untruthful advertising, or by force of government aid or political power is in no true sense commerce, nor will it last. We must not learn the evil lessons from those whose power we have destroyed. We must carry the flag as high in the commercial world as we have carried it before our armies."

"These facts seem to emerge plainly out of the near future: First, the world is going to need food on an unprecedented scale... The food problem before us involves a great commercial trade in itself, but the end of that commerce is service. Great Britain has done little building for four years past and is reported to be a half-million dwellings behind for her population. In Northern France 300,000 dwellings have been destroyed in the devastated area alone. Serbia is probably almost or quite as much in want so far as her dwellings are concerned. It seems true of Poland, also. It is somewhat true of Belgium. Probably in all continental Europe 1,000,000 dwellings must be erected just as speedily as possible, leaving Great Britain out of consideration for the moment. The raw material for these dwellings, the lumber, the cement, the hardware, and other things must in small part come from here. That does not touch the factories at all or the roads or the bridges, the railways, or the public utilities. Most of the French steel industry has been destroyed by the war, and France needs locomotives, railways, and bridges soon—she needs millions of tons of steel, needs machine tools and textile machinery. Are we going to sell elsewhere first and let France wait? I put it fairly to you as a personal proposition. You are a shipper of machine tools or textile machinery. Will you see that Belgium and France get what they need, or will you start trade where the need is less even if you profit more? It is not altogether an altruistic question. Upon the spirit of the answer may depend the commercial good will of America abroad in the coming years."

"We have a second great task before us, namely, that of supplying the world with the raw materials and working equipment. Other countries have materials, but few with raw materials have our organization and fiscal power; for that reason we shall be called upon to furnish the major part of them. That of itself is a great commerce, an immense commerce. France estimates her direct physical losses at many billions, even omitting what she herself has spent upon the war. There is a large trade for somebody, and I think that in our heart of hearts we wish to give it preference. I do not think that we would like to take one another in the face a year hence and say we had not done so, or that we would want our children to know we had come short of our helpful utmost now to those who have suffered.

"Now comes a third problem: Who is going to pay the bills? We have a debt over which we would have signed four or five years ago, and now, in spite of it, we are going to lend them more, for we must. Shall we let Belgium suffer for lack of funds with which to reconstruct Liege? Shall Lille go idle and the looms of Roubaix cease? There are certain things a gentleman cannot do and there are certain things a great nation cannot do. We must see that these people are furnished the credits to pay. They cannot finance themselves unless we do a large part of it for them. Great Britain has the marvelous resources of her empire, can probably finance herself and her sister nations that form the empire, but France and Belgium cannot, and in some measure we must furnish them the means.

"So we have got to feed many and in large measure furnish them materials and machinery and equipment to start life anew. We must in no small degree also furnish them the credits whereby they will be enabled to pay us. May not, then, our own future prosperity depend in no small measure upon our doing our part to restore the earning power of those who owe us large sums and who have lost heavily in fighting for our cause? Is it not good business sense to help a generous friendly creditor to find his strength again?

"All of us want to be the servant of the world, and we can serve through trade it we will. We must do so if our trade is to last. It must not be written of us that we were the world's

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hard creditor in the time of the world's great need. It is excellent to have a giant's strength, but we must not forget, as Shakespeare wrote, that 't is tyrannous to use it like a giant.' We shall get and shall rightly welcome a normal and growing foreign trade coming in a normal, un hurried way, but we must help our friends to their feet rather than neglect them in order to hunt profits."

WOMAN'S CAUSE AND RECONSTRUCTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The interests of women in proposed measures of national reconstruction are being closely watched by a committee of women who act in an advisory capacity to Dr. Addison, the Minister of Reconstruction. The committee is under the chairmanship of Lady Emmott, and comprises such well-known public women as Lady Birkenhead, Mrs. Deane Streetfield, Miss Harris, Miss Susan Lawrence, Mrs. Pember Reeves, Viscountess Rhonda, Mrs. Symons, and Miss M. J. Tuke.

The committee meet at the Ministry of Reconstruction every week, and take under their survey all questions in which women are primarily or largely concerned. As this field is a large one, in view of the greater place that women are taking in national affairs, the committee is split up into subcommittees to deal with different topics, and the sub-committees co-opt such outside members as may be helpful.

One of the largest subjects to be taken under review is that of the future peace of women in agriculture, with particular regard to the recommendations made by the Selborne Agricultural Committee. This committee, it may be remembered, drew special attention in their report to "valuable information received from Mrs. Rowland Wilkins" in respect to Women's Village Institutes, and the good work they had done during the war toward promoting the better cultivation of gardens and allotments, the collection and distribution of vegetables, and the creation of interest in cooperative agricultural work. The report added that if, as anticipated, there were a large increase of small holdings and settlement schemes after the war, women's institutes can play a large part in making the settlers contented and the schemes successful.

Mrs. Rowland Wilkins, referred to by the Selborne Committee, is the chairman of the sub-committee of the Women's Advisory Council, which has been given the task of considering the place of women in agriculture. Working with her on the committee are: Messrs. Strutt and Orwin, Prof. Bryner Jones, Miss Macqueen, Lady Gwenolen Guinness and Miss Gladys Pott, as secretary.

Other questions of importance to women which have been taken in hand by the Women's Advisory Committee include domestic service; health and kindred services for women, the coordination of authorities dealing with vocational training for women, and certain questions relating to the position of women in the Civil Service.

The scope of the investigations dealing with domestic service referred to the Women's Advisory Committee is "to consider the general conditions in regard to domestic service as effected by the employment of women on war work, and to indicate the general lines on which the available supply of labor for this purpose may be utilized in the best interests of the nation." The inquiry has been divided under four heads: (1) The training of servants, (2) distribution, (3) home help (i.e. women employed as helpers in the homes of working women not employing a regular servant), (4) organization and conditions of service, upon which in the first instance reports will be submitted by committees of experts.

As to health and kindred services, the women's committee are considering what extensions of the employment of properly trained and paid women are necessary and possible in connection with national health work, and kindred services, and what place can be assigned to voluntary workers in this connection. They are working with Miss. Adelaide Anderson's memorandum on this subject to the Women's Employment Committee as basis of inquiry.

As to the provision of vocational training for women, the Women's Advisory Committee has reported to Dr. Addison on the best methods for coordinating, both centrally and locally, and for extending the existing and the proposed provision of training for women.

NEW LABOR PARTY PLANS GIVEN OUT

Annual Dues to Be Required, and Much Dependence Will Be Placed, Says Official, on Effect of Party's Weekly Paper

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Illinois—"We have no fault to find with the American Federation of Labor, but we are going into politics," said E. N. Nockels, secretary of the Chicago Federation of Labor, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor here, when asked the attitude of the Independent Labor Party, formed here on Sunday, toward the rejection by the executive committee of the A. F. of L. in New York on Saturday, of the plan for a national Labor Party. "We have no quarrel with the A. F. of L." continued Mr. Nockels. "We have to make good here. If we fall, we expect the Independent Labor Party movement will fall throughout the country. If the party proves successful, no doubt it will have a widespread influence. We will keep sending out information about it to central labor bodies and let it grow by itself. It is worth anything, it will take.

"The A. F. of L. convention is coming up in June, and we are not going to introduce the subject there. I suppose as a matter of fact that the A. F. of L. really does not know what we are doing here—that they have no idea of the extent we have gone to in order to reach the rank and file of the city. They probably think we have attempted the same old labor party move in the same old way. Labor parties in the past shipped over the surface. On the contrary, we have gone to the rank and file and intend to educate them week by week. We propose to organize by precincts, with a dues-paying organization working the year round. We are building from the ground up."

Mr. Nockels set much stock in the weekly paper the Labor Party will issue, beginning with Saturday next. "Hitherto," he said, "we have been able to reach only 5,000 or 6,000 of our membership of 250,000 on political questions, because only this many would be at the union meetings. With a paper going to individual members week by week, and with a precinct organization, we expect to reach our members in their homes instead of at their meetings, and to take such a hold as never labor in politics did in this country before."

The membership dues in the Labor Party, for labor union men and for individuals in sympathy with the party but not belonging to trades unions, in either case is \$4 a year, or \$1 a quarter. The 12-cent dues per year for labor union men previously mentioned in these columns is for unions combining in organizations. This is the rate at which unions pay dues to the Chicago Federation of Labor, and such dues paid by unions, explained Secretary Nockels, will be in the nature of a contribution to the party, since they do not entitle individual members of the union to party membership. Of the \$4 dues, half will go to the party paper. The New Majority, as subscription for the year.

STEPS TO INCREASE COAL PRODUCTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ontario—Last summer, Mr. C. A. McGrath, Dominion Fuel Controller, requested the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company and the Dominion Coal Company to come together in order that the former company could enter the coal areas belonging to the other concern, with a view to increasing production. The companies in question were unable to do this, whereupon the government under the powers vested in it under the War Measures Act, and acting upon the advice of Mr. McGrath, took the matter in hand. As a result the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company is given authorization to mine coal under Sydney Harbor, which comes within the areas of the Dominion Coal Company. There are two parcels of leases which will be entered comprising some 12,000 feet by 1500. The Provincial Government of Nova Scotia will take its usual royalty of 12½ cents per ton and certain compensation is to be paid to the Nova Scotia Steel Company.

STATE COURT FIXES EXPRESS CHARGES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LINCOLN, Nebraska—The state supreme court has issued a writ commanding the American Railway Express Company to substitute a schedule of intrastate express rates just adopted by the Nebraska Railway Commission for those ordered effective on Wednesday by the director-general of railroads, to show cause by Feb. 10 why it should not do so. The commission rates increased old rates 21 per cent. The director-general's rate increases old rates by 75 per cent.

TROOPS ON WAY HOME ON FOUR TRANSPORTS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Departure from France of four additional transports, carrying approximately 12,000 home-coming soldiers, was announced on Tuesday by the War Department. The first of the ships, the *Azamouron*, which sailed on Dec. 28, should reach New York on Jan. 6 and the last of them, the *East-in-Queen*, carrying only a few officers, is due at Baltimore on Jan. 14. The transport *Finland*, which sailed

on Dec. 29 and is due at Newport News on Jan. 10, brings Brigadier General Martin of the eighty-seventh division, and the second battalion of the three hundred and forty-fifth infantry and the headquarters of the one hundred and seventy-third infantry brigade, of the same division, all en route for Camp Dix, New Jersey. The transport *Madawaska*, which sailed on Dec. 28, and is due at Newport News on Jan. 8, carries the additional units of the eighty-seventh division, also en route for Camp Dix; *Casual* companies one hundred and thirteen, one hundred and fourteen, one hundred and fifteen, four hundred and one, four hundred and eight and four hundred and nine and the headquarters of the one hundred and seventy-fourth infantry brigade.

MICHIGAN LIKELY TO RATIFY AMENDMENT

(Continued from page one)

lishing the fundamental of municipal ownership of public utilities.

So far as administrative reforms are concerned, the Governor urged the abolition of the two public service commissions of five members each and creation in their place of two regulatory commissions with a single leader, and a third one to supervise the construction of the subways in New York City.

Senator J. Henry Walters was elected as Republican majority leader in the Senate and Senator George F. Thompson was defeated for that office. The 22 Democrats in the Senate are committed in their state platform to a state referendum of the subject of ratification of the dry amendment. As there are 51 senators, the Democrats therefore need but four Republicans to make a majority in that body against ratifying the amendment. The Assembly is believed to have a big majority for ratification.

VACCINATION LAW IN MASSACHUSETTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Repeal of the compulsory state vaccination law, for years a source of irritation to parents of Massachusetts school children, is a problem to be placed before the State Legislature, which was organized on New Year's Day for its one hundred and fortieth session. Last year the Legislature turned down a proposal of the medical profession to extend the scope of the compulsory vaccination statute, and leaders of the anti-vaccination movement have taken encouragement from this refusal and have mapped out plans for a thoroughgoing contest to have the law expunged from the statute books.

At today's session of the Legislature, Calvin Coolidge of Northampton will be inaugurated Governor of Massachusetts, succeeding Samuel W. McCall.

MAINE LEGISLATURE ORGANIZED

AUGUSTA, Maine—The Seventy-ninth Maine Legislature was organized on Wednesday with the usual ceremonies and formalities. Leon S. Higgins, of Brewer, was elected president of the Senate, and Frank G. Farington, of Augusta, Speaker of the House. Other officers of the two branches, nominated at the Republican caucus, also were chosen.

Adjournment was taken until today when Gov. Carl E. Milliken is to be inaugurated for a second term.

VOCATIONAL WORK FOR MEN IN CAMP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—The Jewish Welfare Board is offering a course of 18 lectures, accompanied by a number of practical demonstrations of modern farming, irrigation and sanitation, to the soldiers who are awaiting discharge from service at Camp Travis, San Antonio, Texas. For all men who are studying agriculture, attendance at these lectures has been made compulsory by the military authorities. Fifteen acres have been apportioned as a model farm to be used in connection with the course.

A system of model irrigation is being developed, and the plan is explained to the men as the work progresses. In a model farm house the most practical labor-saving devices are illustrated. An exposition of live stock is another feature which is part of the board's broad program for vocational training.

CHINESE PEACE PARTY IN SAN FRANCISCO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, California—The military delegation of eight members attached to the Chinese peace delegation under the direction of Brig.-Gen. S. T. Liang, arrived here from the Orient on Tuesday. Besides General Liang and Rear Admiral Tien Nan Woo, the party includes Maj. T. L. Cheng, Capt. Ken Wang, graduate of West Point; Le Hu, editor of *L'Impartial*, Tien Tsin; and T. Y. Wang, son of I. T. Wang, Speaker of the Chinese House of Representatives. The party expected to depart for New York on Jan. 3.

JEWISH WOMEN AID TROOPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—Fifty Jewish women's organizations in New York City, under the direction of Dr. William Feinstein, chairman of the Special Needs Committee of the Jewish Welfare Board in this city, are welcoming returning soldiers by providing them with a generous supply of comforts. To the men in hospitals are sent delicacies of all kinds, and to debarking men at Hoboken and in demobilization centers are sent the usual assortment of small extras which are always in great demand.

PASADENA ROSE TOURNAMENT HELD

California City Celebrates Annual Event. With Men in Service Uniforms the Special Guests—Peace Is the Theme

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

PASADENA, California—The New Year was ushered in here with the thirtieth annual Tournament of Roses, in which victory and peace were celebrated in a colorful revelry that only Southern California flowers can produce.

Promptly at the appointed hour, with 250,000 people looking on, the great flower spectacle moved through the streets of Pasadena, telling in wonderful flower creations the story of the part the United States played in the great struggle overseas and expressing thankfulness for the peace that has come out of it. Pasadena has seen many tournaments, but never one expressing a more beautiful theme.

The first division was composed of floats from civic bodies other than Pasadena. In this division were entries from the cities of Santa Monica, Long Beach, San Bernardino, La Verne, San Fernando and many others. Then came the hotel entries, in which the big hosteries of California were represented by wonderful flower floats. Following these were the individual automobile entries for both gasoline and electric cars, and in this class the residents of Pasadena and Los Angeles showed many unique as well as beautiful designs.

FLOATS OTHER THAN THOSE OF COMMERCIAL AND CIVIL BODIES, AND FOUR ENTRIES FROM THE PASADENA FIRE DEPARTMENT AND A NUMBER OF ONE AND TWO HORSE VEHICLE ENTRIES, COMPLETED THE LIST WITH A DIVISION OF SADDLE HORSES.

A feature this year was that every soldier and sailor in uniform was an invited guest of the city, and everything possible was done for them.

This year the flowers were particularly beautiful. Roses predominated, as they always do at every festival, for it is a tournament of roses in fact as well as in name, but in addition there was a profusion of chrysanthemums, asters, violets, polyanthus and a myriad of semi-tropical flowers.

CANADIAN VIEW OF SEA FREEDOM

President of Privy Council Declares for Preservation of British Lines of Communication

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Quebec—In an address before the Canadian Club of Westmount, the Hon. N. W. Rowell, M. P. president of the Council in the Union Government at Ottawa, made a strong plea for the strengthening of the unity now existing between the British Commonwealth and the United States. He also made a strong declaration in favor of Great Britain's retention of sea power.

Mr. Rowell pointed out that there had been no hostility between Canada and the United States for the past century, not because there had not occurred differences of opinion, but because common sense had been brought to bear upon international questions; reason rather than the sword.

"The most important result of the Peace Conference," he declared, "is that Great Britain and the United States will come out of it firmer friends than ever before. Nothing will more contribute to the future welfare of humanity if these results are achieved—a just peace, a League of Nations and the unity desired between the British nation and the United States."

Mr. Rowell stated that the nations would not enter the conference with an absolutely free hand. Certain fundamentals had already been agreed upon.

President Wilson's 14 principles laid down had been accepted by the enemy powers and by the Allies, with the exception of two important points and important interpretations. Canada was vitally interested, he said, in the question of the freedom of the seas. He declared that had it not been for the work of the British fleet in this conflict, the decision would have been lost to humanity. "When there exists in the world today," he added, "an instrument which has preserved the world's freedom and a guarantee of the future, I do not think any of the nations will ask that that weapon be destroyed."

"With respect to the question of sea power, the British nation stands in a difficult position. The United States has great lines of communication between her different states; our lines of communication lie upon the high seas. We must therefore guard as zealously these lines of communication as the United States does hers, and we must preserve them. Our situation is so reasonable that I believe our claims will be recognized by the other nations at the peace table.

"Canada's interest is greater than its 8,000,000 of people at this conference. We must settle problems that embody the problems of tomorrow, problems that will affect us when we have 50,000,000 of people. Today, our stake at the conference is equal to the stake of many of the great nations of the world."

FARMERS' ELECTION PLANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ontario—While in convention in this city the United Farmers of Ontario designed a new system of representation on the board of directors by which each county will

elect one member, having in view a widespread campaign to organize for the next elections. An official daily newspaper in which will be coordinated the political interests of the farmers will be published, \$30,000 of the \$150,000 desired having already been subscribed. The organization has a membership of 25,000, divided into 600 clubs, each of which has pledged itself to raise \$250.

CANADIAN FARMERS DEMAND RECIPROCITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ontario—The United Farmers of Ontario, in convention here, endorse the western platform on free trade with Britain and demand unrestricted reciprocity with the United States. "If we had to choose between free trade with Great Britain and free trade with the United States," declared Mr. E. C. Drury, vice-president of the organization, "the free trade with the United States would be more beneficial to us"; and in demanding the absolute removal of all tariff walls between the two neighboring countries he voiced the unanimous approval of the assembly, which was made up of farmers from every part of the Dominion.

The changes demanded are that agricultural implements, farm machinery, vehicles, fertilizers, coal, lumber, cement, illuminating fuel and lubricating oils be placed on the free list, and that all raw materials and machinery used in their manufacture also be placed on the free list; that all tariff concessions granted to other countries be immediately extended to Great Britain. "To make up for the deficiency in the federal revenue as a result of this tariff reduction, the farmers propose a graduated personal income tax, a graduated inheritance tax on large estates and on the profits of large corporations.

A vigorous protest against the new land settlement regulations of Northern Ontario was made, and against military training in the schools. Speakers advocated that prohibition should be a plank in the United Farmers' platform and that the whole moral force of the organization should be behind the idea of a League of Nations, or, at any rate, a League of the American Nations, "so that these countries could devote their vast energies to the development of the highest state of civilization the world has ever known."

SYRIANS REJOICE AT TURKS' DEFEAT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—The Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions has received several letters from Syria telling of the great relief which was felt there at the time of Turkey's capitulation, and describing the immediate industrial impetus which followed receipt of the news. A letter received by the president of the board from the Rev. Paul Erdman is as follows:

"The Arab Government has been established in Damascus, and the temporary head there, one of the long-exiled princes, has appointed the head of the municipality here (a friend of ours), as acting Governor of Beirut, and calls upon us all to be quiet and orderly. The Turkish Governor and high officials had all hurried away in the night and early morning. There were tears of joy when we saw the first British and French cruisers enter the harbor. However, these proved to be only a scouting force, but today two French boats returned and anchored inside the harbor. They are apparently remaining. It is good, for in the interim there is no real government as yet."

GERMAN MUSIC SWAY ENDED, SAYS TEACHER

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—Prof. T. Carl Whitmer, municipal director of singing of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, says the war has undone German music and released the United States from the musical sway of Prussianism. In an address before the Music Teachers National Association, he contended that the war had exploded the myth that German music was peerless, in that, although the music had been prohibited in allied countries many months as much satisfaction had been received from other compositions. The six regional supervisors of music of the War Department told the association they would recommend that singing under the direction of the War Department be continued in the colleges and universities of the country.

CANADA NEEDS SHOEMAKERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Quebec—The Shoe Manufacturers Association of Canada was organized at a convention just held in Montreal, attended by about 125 delegates representing leading manufacturers of the Maritime Provinces, Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto and other Ontario points, and some districts further west. A resolution adopted provided for a memorial to the Minister of Militia of Canada asking that soldiers who are shoemakers be returned home at the earliest opportunity, owing to the great shortage of operators in the boot and shoe manufacturing industry, and the importance of securing help to produce goods for export trade.

TRADE ROUTES OPENED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

CAIRO, Egypt (Tuesday)—Progress is being made in the reopening of the Bushire-Shiraz trade route. Railway communication between Batum and Baku under military control is being restored. It is reported that Herr Washmus, German agent in Persia, has fled from Fars in disguise.

WORLD TRADE GOES

TO \$50,000,000,000

Great Growth of International Commerce in Century Is Shown by Statement of the National City Bank of New York

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—Growth in population, lessened cost of transportation and a division of labor among groups of men all over the world, are mentioned as the chief causes of the growth of international commerce in a statement issued by the National City Bank, which gives the figures of the increase as from \$2,000,000,000 in 1818 to \$50,000,000,000 in 1918. The statement points out that this is a rather remarkable gain to have been made in one century when it had taken all previous centuries to work up a world trade valued at the smaller figure.

"When Daniel Diod, a Virginia engineer, builder, came in 1818 to New York, then holding only 60,000 people, filled with the idea that he could build an engine which would drive a vessel across the Atlantic, and persuaded Francis Fickel to build the ship for him, they jointly laid one section of the foundation for the tremendous growth of world commerce," according to this statement. "The others are the railroads, the telegraphs, the telephone and the financial and banking systems."

"It was just 100 years ago that the little steamer, the Savannah, built in New York for the trans-Atlantic experiment, passed out of New York to Savannah, Georgia, which port it left a few months later on its successful venture across the ocean, to which the steamship was up to that time, unknown. By 1850 world international trade had grown to \$4,000,000,000; by 1900 it was \$20,000,000,000; 1912, \$40,000,000, and in the year just ending aggregated probably \$50,000,000 when measured in the inflated currency of the present period. Mean time world railways had grown to 75,000 miles. It is difficult to realize that only 100 years ago the world had no steamship crossing the ocean, not a mile of railway or a foot of telegraph or ocean cable, while, as for telephones, wireless telegraphy, or flying machines, they are the product of the present generation."

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VACCINATION ISSUE IN DES MOINES, IOWA

Call Is Sent Out for Meeting at Which It Is Planned to Consider Opposition to Compulsory Inoculation in Organized Way

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DES MOINES, Iowa.—Several thousand Des Moines citizens are planning to oppose compulsory vaccination in an organized way. At a meeting held in Des Moines last week plans were made for a mass meeting to be held in this city this evening. At this mass meeting the question of compulsory vaccination and other matters deemed by many to be inimical to personal liberty and health will be considered. A large following of Des Moines citizens are opposed to the indiscriminate use of vaccine and serums and to many rulings recently made by the city board of health; and organized opposition to these rulings is to be made.

The Des Moines schools have reopened after having been closed the past month on account of the so-called epidemic. The question of compulsory vaccination will undoubtedly be tested out one way or another, during the next few weeks, as the ordinance is considered by many to be in violation of the state law and unnecessary as well. It is also claimed that the Des Moines school board is divided on the question of compulsory vaccination, and appeal to the court is predicted in order to decide the legality and fairness of the question.

A committee representing various interests opposed to the vaccination order, etc., have sent out a call for a mass meeting to be held in the auditorium on the evening of Jan. 2. At this meeting all organization is to be perfected and steps taken to represent the opposition to vaccination and other rulings made by the Board of Health. The call, signed by the committee, is as follows:

"A petition has formally been circulated asking for a modification of the city ordinance, which requires vaccination of all pupils in all schools of Des Moines. This petition has been signed by many hundreds of patrons. On presentation to the council, said council on advice of its attorney decided to let the ordinance stand as it is, until circumstances occasioned by the war were settled. It is now believed by many that a modification of the ordinance might be considered by the city council and we ask that you and your friends attend the meeting at the auditorium on Thursday evening, Jan. 2, 1919, at 7:30, for the purpose of discussing plans for again presenting this and other questions to the city council and of forming an organization for that purpose."

Volkman Case in St. Louis

Boy Vaccinated in 1917 Is Declared to Be Suffering Still as Result

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Missouri.—The Volkman vaccination case is attracting considerable attention among those who have for years fought compulsory vaccination ordinances in St. Louis and vicinity. Alderman Scholl has introduced a bill in the St. Louis Board of Aldermen to appropriate \$3000 to pay damages to Mrs. William Volkman because of the condition of her son Hermann, which has followed compulsory vaccination.

The bill introduced alleges that the boy was vaccinated on Nov. 21, 1917, in spite of many and sustained objections made by Mrs. Volkman, by a doctor employed in the Health Department. The boy is alleged to have become affected on Jan. 20, 1918, with a trouble that physicians have been unable to relieve. Various physicians have inspected the boy and pronounced the disturbance a result of vaccination.

The Health Department has not seen fit to discuss the case in any way, other than in a statement by the Assistant Health Commissioner, who insists that he never heard of the case prior to the introduction of the bill. The City Counselor has stated that in his opinion "the city cannot be held for financial relief in cases where free treatment is involved."

In a recent editorial concerning the case, the St. Louis Post-Dispatch says: "If the facts are as stated, it is poor comfort for Mrs. Volkman to be told that the vaccine and treatment were free. What about the compulsory feature? In the servile state, of which compulsory vaccination is a typical measure, we shall all be under compulsion in matters innumerable in which we are now our own masters. And how will it help us to know that the materials used in our compulsion are 'free' that is to say, paid for by us indirectly through taxation? It will be the compulsion we complain of, not the incidental cost of the materials."

SCHOOL STATISTICS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

COLUMBIA, South Carolina—Statistics assembled by John E. Swearingen, state superintendent of education for South Carolina, relative to school fund apportionment and attendance figures for the year show that 194,657 white pupils were enrolled and 199,780 Negroes.

The total expenditures for the school year were \$3,905,244.19. Of this amount \$3,471,372 went to the white schools and \$432,162.19 to the Negro. The ratio in expenditures was about eight to one in favor of the white schools, which had a smaller enrollment. The average salary paid to white teachers was \$422.46. The average paid

to Negro teachers was \$127.76. To teach the Negroes, 3012 teachers were employed, while the whites, with a smaller enrollment, had 5620. The average length of the school term for white children was 135 days, against 67 for the Negroes. The average number of pupils to a teacher was 22 to the whites and 44 to the Negroes.

DEPORTATION OF ENEMIES IS URGED

Union League Club of Chicago Asks Federal Action Against Dangerous Interned Aliens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Illinois—Deportation of dangerous alien enemies interned in the United States is favored by the war committee of the Union League Club of Chicago in a letter to Thomas W. Gregory, Attorney-General of the United States, and if legislation is necessary to bring this about, the committee asks that such legislation be sought. The club advocates that when these persons are deported they should not, at a subsequent time, be allowed to take up residence in the United States.

The letter recounts the activities of enemy aliens in the United States to estrange the people of this country from Mexico, Japan, England and the South American states, and declares that it is reasonable to expect that the devotees of the Central Powers in the United States will try again to take up their propaganda to alienate the United States from those countries which were joined with her in prosecuting the war.

Aliens Vote on Deportation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—One hundred and sixty-nine of the 732 interned alien prisoners at Fort Douglas are willing to return to their native countries at their own expense, if the United States Government paroles them and escorts them to a port of embarkation. This information was furnished to W. W. Ray, United States District Attorney, following the collection of questionnaires which had been distributed to them for filling out by government agents. One hundred and twenty-five expressed a desire to remain in this country, while more than 300 failed to fill out the questionnaires completely. Many refused to fill out the questionnaires, Alvo von Alvensleben, former financial agent of the Kaiser, being among them.

FRUIT CLUBS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DES MOINES, Iowa—During the Midwest Horticultural Exposition held in Des Moines recently, a conference of horticulturists and others interested in the fruit industry took steps toward the organization of boys' and girls' fruit clubs throughout the country. A committee of 19 men was appointed, representing the combined fruit interests, including college horticultural men, club leaders, etc., to work out the details for these clubs.

A meeting has been called by the committee for the middle of January in Des Moines, which will be attended by state club leaders, horticultural men, manufacturers, nurserymen, farm-press and others to complete the plans. The needs of the various states will be considered, or, rather, the opportunity of fruit growing in each section, taken into consideration, so that the boys and girls of the various fruit sections will be encouraged to plant such trees, bush fruit, and berries as will be adapted to a given section.

These boys' and girls' clubs will be a part of the regular federal boys' and girls' clubs organized in every State and will be supervised by the state club leaders and local county representatives. Some progress has been made in Indiana, Wisconsin, Virginia and one or two other states toward interesting the boys and girls in raising fruits and berries.

BEAUTIFICATION OF NEW ORLEANS WAYS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—The Parking Commission of New Orleans, which has charge of the beautification and ornamentation of the streets of the city, announces that it has appropriated \$24,475 for the planting of 90,000 brilliant-flowered plants in the parkways along the streets this year. Eighteen miles of streets can be beautified for this amount, the commission estimates. Three thousand trees will be set out.

WATER POWER BOARD SOUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

ALBANY, New York—A bill prepared for the Legislature on behalf of the state conference of mayors would provide for a state hydro-electric power commission with power to develop, generate and control the water powers of the State, to sell power generated to municipalities and private interests, preference being given to the former.

NEW ORLEANS REPRESENTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—The New Orleans Academy of Sciences has just become a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and has sent Prof. J. H. Cio, of the physics department of Tulane University, to the seventy-first meeting of that body in Baltimore. The New Orleans Academy dates back to 1833.

CUDAHY'S GROSS PROFIT \$6,000,000

Net Earnings for 1918, Plus
Federal Taxes and Preferred
Stock Dividends, Equal to 47.4
Per Cent on Common Stock

Previous articles on this subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on Dec. 25 and 26, 1918, and Jan. 1, 1919.

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Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Illinois—The earning power of the smallest of the American meat packers in the present period appears a subject of interest, for one thing because the greatest food distributors in the world today are naturally, more than ever before in the public eye; and then again, because this packer, the Cudahy Packing Company, is the first of the "Big Five" to report on the first year under government profit regulation. By earning power is taken to mean the total earnings of the company, that figure which the Food Administration regulation was set to limit, that amount on which the federal war tax will be levied. By earning power, in short meant, in this connection, the total profit the company made in its dealings with the public.

This earning power of the smallest of the packers was shown in a previous article on the Cudahy annual report in these columns (Dec. 20, 1918) to be larger for 1918 than ever before. Sales of the company also were much larger than in the previous history of the Cudahy company.

Now it may be of interest to measure this earning power of the smallest packer against the capital stock to show what this earning power is equivalent to in terms of the common stock.

The total Cudahy profits, as represented in the term earning power as here used, may be assumed to have been \$6,000,000 in 1918. The company's net profits of \$3,376,808.58, plus its big reserve of \$2,785,412.78, set aside for "federal income and war profits, taxes and contingencies," amounts to more than \$6,000,000, but that round figure may well be taken as representative of the year's total profits or the company's earning power. The capitalization is \$20,000,000, divided into \$2,000,000 of 6 per cent preferred, \$6,550,500 of 7 per cent preferred, and \$11,449,500 of common stock. After paying the regular dividends on the preferred stock, the \$6,000,000 profit would represent an earning power of 47.4 per cent on the common stock.

Now there were two stock dividends declared by the Cudahy company in the last three years, prior to the end of the 1918 year. The first of these was in November of 1915, amounting to \$2,000,000. The second came a year later, amounting to \$2,724,750.

Together they amounted to \$4,724,750. If these two stock dividends be subtracted from the total of the capital stock, which, of course, they helped to bring to its present figure, this leaves a balance of common stock of \$6,724,750. If the 1918 earning power of the company, namely, at the rate of \$6,000,000, were to be computed on the common stock remaining after that portion representative of stock dividends were deducted, it would be equivalent to an earning power of 89 per cent.

The first point settled by the men and the packers establishes that the employer shall fix a regular starting time for the various classes of employees, which, with certain exceptions, shall be the same every day in the week.

Should it be remarked that it is unusual to compute earning power, in the sense used, against the common stock, because the common stock does not share in such earning power, but only in what remains after federal taxes are paid, which makes a large deduction from gross earnings, it may be said that this is perfectly true as far as the stockholders are concerned, but the public may nevertheless be interested in such a comparison. Up to the last few years there were no large federal taxes to make such deductions, and it is possible that within a few years more federal taxes may be much smaller, in which case that much more of the total profits will go to the stockholders. The public, so to speak, of the packing industry here pointed out, is naturally interested in the total profits packers make and what they may represent as measured against the ownership of the company, because the public makes those profits possible—because one of these students has put it, "the consuming power of the public is the vital breath of this and every other great corporation."

As to what stockholders do get, after the big tax reserve has been subtracted from profits, leaving net profits of \$3,376,808.58 to be computed against the capital stock, the rate of earning on the common stock is 24.4 per cent.

Then again, as to the deduction of the amount of stock dividends from the total of common stock, and the calculation of rate of return on the remainder. Stock dividends have been a favorite device of big corporations to make their profit look small, and a word in general about the usual packer stock dividends will perhaps, not be amiss.

A stock dividend represents capitalized profits. It represents money made by the company, over and above cash dividends paid, which remains in the business in the form of surplus, and of which stockholders are given ownership through the issue of so much new stock free to them. This new stock of course increases the company capitalization by that much. Since a concern's rate of earning is based on the company's capitalization, particularly on its common stock, given a fixed amount of profits, the rate of earning will appear high or low according as the amount of the common stock is small or great. For instance, Morris & Co., another of the packers, still retains a capitalization of \$3,000,000, though the business is worth many millions more than that and the company is considerably larger than the

Cudahy company. If Morris & Co. made no more profit than Cudahy did in 1918, still it would show more than 100 per cent profit on its capital stock, though the smaller Cudahy company, with a larger capital stock, evidences a very much smaller rate of earning. Hence a stock dividend, by enlarging the amount of the divisor in the fraction, to wit, the capitalization, may have decided influence on the aspect of profits.

If the two stock dividends of the Cudahy company previously referred to be deducted from the common stock, and the rate of return to stockholders calculated on the basis of the 1918 "net profits"—that is to say, \$3,376,808.58, the amount available for dividends and surplus after provision was made for war taxes, etc.—it is noted to be 41 per cent. The rate of return on the common, without the stock dividend deduction, has already been observed as 24.4 per cent.

Not every stock dividend may be subject to criticism, as, for instance, where a concern has been making reasonable profits and turning back a portion of them into the business, eventually to set up this portion of past reasonable profits into common stock. In the case of several of the meat packer stock dividends, there has been a suspicion on the part of the public that the profit there representing, represented, in the aggregate, an undue amount.

The Cudahy company in 1918 showed the largest earning power, as heretofore defined, in its history. Its net profits were larger than in any previous year with the exception of 1917. The company has had some hard sledding in several past years.

This earning power of the smallest of the packers was shown in a previous article on the Cudahy annual report in these columns (Dec. 20, 1918) to be larger for 1918 than ever before. Sales of the company also were much larger than in the previous history of the Cudahy company.

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But, when the speaker said that word "eventually," he smiled. The Chinese say Japan promised to return the territory on condition that China should award her a preferential trade agreement. It is believed by some that China stands bound to receive Kiao-chow back under this arrangement. But that she is not inclined to do so is evident from the fact that she intends to lay the whole Kiao-chow back on the peace table, and the further fact that her spokesmen emphasize repeatedly that China went into the war for the cause of justice, and that she expects the peace settlement, and surely that part of it affecting the Far East directly, to be just to all.

There is another phase of peaceful penetration which the Chinese do not like. They remind their interviewers that inside a certain fixed limit, in China, no foreigners except missionaries are permitted to settle. In this connection they point out that four of the five groups constituting the 21 demands have been settled, but that the fifth group remains for future settlement. Included in the matters covered by this group is what the Chinese say is Japan's desire to have her Buddhist missionaries placed on a footing equal with that enjoyed by Christian missionaries. This would admit the Japanese missionary into the forbidden districts. The Japanese would be permitted to settle down and buy lands and properties. It was apparent, from the manner in which one prominent Chinese discussed this question, that the Chinese believe this is merely another reflection of Japan's desire to increase her influence in China.

China also wants equitable treatment in world trade, allied cooperation in the development of her natural resources, and wider employment for her people at home. She hopes that what she is able to get from the peace table, and to give it, will go far toward raising her to a place among the progressive nations of the world. There shall be no work on Independence Day, Labor Day, or Christmas Day, with the exception of the necessary fire and police protection force and where operations are necessarily continuous and except in cases of extreme emergency. Double time shall be paid for work on those days.

When an employee is required temporarily to fill the place of another employee receiving a higher rate of pay, he shall receive the higher rate; but if required temporarily to fill the place of another employee receiving a lower rate, his rate shall not be changed.

There will really be no settlement of the preferential shop issue—such a shop meaning that union men are given the preference in hiring and laying off—because this does not come within the scope of the federal arbitrator. The men recognize the fact that they cannot expect a decision in their favor on this point, but they think perhaps they may be given a favorable recommendation.

Standardization of jobs as presented by the men means that the same work shall be given the same pay throughout all the packing plants. Much of the hearings have been taken up with presentation of evidence on the question of living costs, it being the purpose of F. J. Heney of California, counsel for the packer employees, to show that since the last advance was given, in the spring of 1918, prices have gone up to such a point that an increase is necessary to preserve the living wage.

In the arbitrators' decision at that time, common labor was awarded 40 cents an hour for an eight-hour day, with time-and-a-quarter for the first two hours overtime, making \$4 a day, since the work day in the yards is 10 hours.

INTERNAL CHINESE PEACE FORECAST

Leaders of Northern Faction Believe Divergent Elements Will Be Drawn Together—Further Penetration by Japan Opposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—From conversations a representative of this bureau has had recently with prominent Chinese who were last in China little more than a month ago, it is evident that reconciliation between the North and the South is considered, at least by the leaders in the North, to be not far distant. The most recent expression of this opinion came from Dr. Hawking K. Yen, first secretary to the Chinese peace delegation. He said that when he left Peking, about a month ago, the government of the North seemed to have conditions well in hand, and there were indications that representative leaders of all factions were drawing together. This view of Chinese internal affairs was corroborated by the news from Washington that two of China's delegations are from southern China.

Although the question of Kiao-chow stands out most prominently in all discussions of China's program at the peace table, it can be said that what is most prominent is the "peaceful penetration" of China by Japan will also be brought up. An official of the mission told this bureau that the general impression that Japan, during the war, had increased its sphere of influence along the railway north of Kiao-ch

PREMIER'S REVIEW OF CABINET POLICY

Mr. Lloyd George Gives Account of His Stewardship Since He Formed Cabinet and Points Out Administrative Reforms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—On the occasion of his recent visit to Leeds, Mr. Lloyd George spoke at a meeting under the chairmanship of Lord Airedale, president of the Leeds Liberal Federation. In the course of that speech, which was delivered to between 3,000 and 4,000 people, the Premier reviewed the work of his administration since the day in December, 1916, when he was called upon by the King to form a Cabinet for the purpose of conducting the war.

After describing the actual condition of the war on land and at sea, at the time of taking office, as well as the growing losses from submarines, he said: "When the government fell, believe me, there was no one anxious to take its place. So far from there being a scramble for the chief place we were all anxious to pass it on to some one else, and I wish that some of those who suggest the contrary had been present at those interviews when we were trying to consider who should undertake the responsibility. There was no eagerness displayed for the post. Every man knew, and knew too well, what a terrible responsibility would be cast upon the man who had the post. I have seen patriotic men, who knew the facts, who were not tainted in the least with pacifism, come to the conclusion that victory was impossible, and that it would end in a draw. That was the condition under which the sovereign invited me to form a government, and I don't mind telling you I did it, I won't say with fear, but I did it with trembling. I did it with anxiety, but I did it, knowing that it was my bounden duty to do my bit."

"But inasmuch as there is a good deal of criticism of that poor administration of mine, I would like to tell you one or two things we did. The first thing was to reenforce men of political experience by including men whose experience was purely in business and in affairs, and it gave a very good mixture. That was a new experiment, and I claim it was a success. We had, for the first time, an Imperial War Cabinet, where you had the representatives of the whole Empire. The great dominions and the great Empire of India all sat round the same table to concert together as to the means of victory. That was a new experiment, but it is going to last. How have these men worked? I say without hesitation that they put new life, new energy and new inspiration into every department which they undertook."

"Take the submarine menace, which was the most formidable menace we had to meet. If Germany had succeeded in her submarine warfare, the war would have been hopelessly lost. You could not have sent your troops to France, and you could not have fed the troops who were there. France would have been cut off from the world. The Americans could not have got there, and Germany would have ruled the earth from ocean to ocean, and she knew it. On the other hand, if that submarine warfare had not succeeded, Britain in the end, with her sea power, was bound to win. The first thing, therefore, that we concentrated upon was beating the submarine campaign. Look at what these men did. First of all, they brought the whole of our shipping under control, instead of nearly half of it as you had before. What was the result? Although millions of tons of shipping had been sunk, you have got more essential commodities into this country than you had before. Why? Because it was good business management at headquarters. Imports were restricted, and only essentials were brought here. Ships were built. We did not build as many ships as we would like; we did not build as many ships as we expected. But this year, with less labor, we have built between three and four times as many ships as in the year before we came into office."

"The food supplies were worked up. The rationing system was set up, and let me say this of Lord Rhondd's rationing system, that it abolished queues. It so distributed food that there was no difference between the rich and the poor. The Germans themselves, in an official report we had two or three months before the war was over, called attention to the system in Britain and pointed out how superior it was to their system. Then attention was given to the home production of food. When we came in, home production was down by hundreds of thousands of acres. We had to take many men away from the fields into the battlefield. In spite of that, this year, compared with 1916, there were 4,000,000 more acres under cultivation than we had in that year. That is something for which those who organized this agricultural production have a good right to feel pleased and proud."

"Then the submarine itself was dealt with. The convoy system was set up for the first time, so as to make it difficult, and even impossible for the submarine to attack our ships. That saved millions of tons, and thousands of gallant lives of our sailors. Then there were devices for destroying submarines. Gradually, month by month, we were chasing them with these new designs, pursuing them, hunting them through the deep, and you have no notion of the persistency, the skill, the daring, the endurance which have been put by the British sailor into the hunting of this wild animal. Hidden in the deep, night and day, sunshine and storm, up in the frozen waters of the north, in the tor-

rid waters of the south, east, and west, ocean, gulf, strait, and sea, through the months day by day, hour by hour without ceasing, hunting, chasing, pursuing, fighting, and destroying, until at last this pest was got completely under. Believe me, in the whole of their glorious history the British seamen have never been greater than in the last five years."

After alluding to the wisdom of carrying the war to the Balkans, which had been described as a "sideshow," but which had seen the downfall of the enemy, Mr. Lloyd George continued: "I need not tell you about March 21, how, when that great crisis came, men were hurried across the Channel, how a cable was sent to President Wilson—I shall never forget that morning when I sent a cable to President Wilson telling him what the facts were, and how it was essential that we should get American help at the speediest possible rate, inviting him to send 120,000 infantrymen and machine gunners per month to Europe, and if he did that, we would do our best to help to carry them. I sent that telegram across to Lord Reading, and the following day came a telegram from President Wilson: 'Send your ships across and we will send the 120,000 men.' Then I invited Sir Joseph Macauley, the Shipping Controller, to 10, Downing Street, and said: 'Send every ship you can.' They were all engaged in essential trades, because we were cut down right to the bone. There was nothing that was not essential. We said, 'This is the time for taking risks.' We ran risks with our food, we ran risks with essential raw materials. We said, 'The thing to do is to get these men across at all hazard.' America sent 1,900,000 men across, and out of that number 1,100,000 were carried by the British mercantile marine. The good old ships of Britain—the ships which have saved the liberty of the world many a time, saved it in the days of Queen Elizabeth, saved it in the days of Louis XIV, saved it in the days of Napoleon, saved it in the days of Kaiser Wilhelm II."

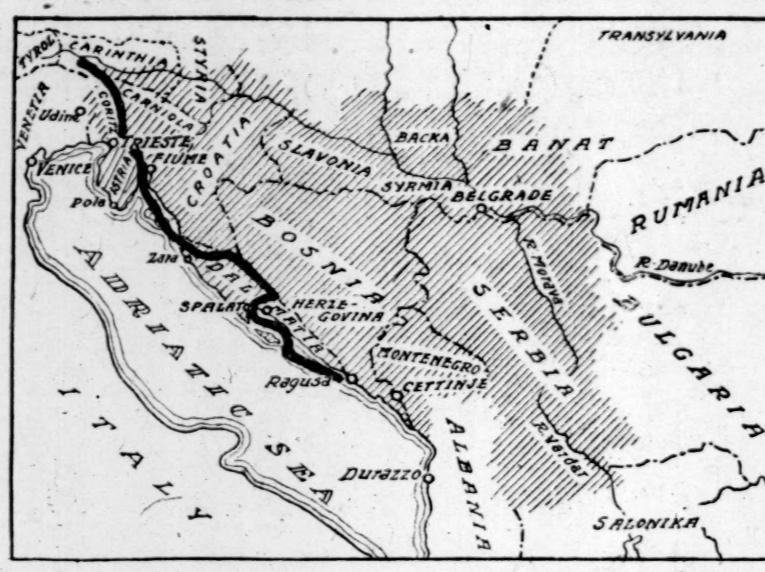
"It is a change from December, 1916, a change from the days when at the end of the year we made our balance-sheet and found Germany had acquired more allied territory than she had before, that a new ally had fallen, and that another ally was tottering to her fall, and that Germany was advancing ruthlessly along from conquest to conquest. That was the story up to the end of December, 1916. What is the story today? Every German submarine is in a British port today. The best battleships and cruisers and torpedo-boats of Germany are now, with lowered flags, under the surveillance of British seamen in British harbors; and the British Army, which has fought so gallantly, the British Army, which has fought with a heroism which the world has never matched, not as in the wars of old, where you had a great battle and another great battle three months afterward, and in between marches and perhaps sieges, but one constant strain upon the nerve, upon the strength, upon the endurance, upon the courage, upon the fearlessness of the heart of man—for four years the British Army went through it, and to victory—that army, after years of fighting and of suffering, is today, at this hour, marching to the Rhine. Well, it is a great story—a great story. It is due to the valor, to the endurance of our troops and our sailors. But valor is in vain if there is disorganization, lack of direction, absence of vision, no energy behind the armies. You must give the army a chance as well as the navy, and that is all I claim for the men who worked with me during 1917 and 1918."

"But I am told we are a very reactionary government, and certain names are always quoted as the bogie man of progress. They say, 'Can you expect any good to come out of any government that has Mr. So-and-so and Lord So-and-so in it?' Well, By their fruits shall ye know them! We have had three governments during this war—three governments. I have been a member of the three. In fact, I may tell you one curious fact. I am the only minister who has been a minister—the only minister in Europe who has been a minister from the first day of the war to this hour. They have gone in France, and in Austria, and in Germany. They were changing constantly. I do not claim that it is a case of the survival of the fittest; all I can say is, that I am the only man who remains in the boat. I have been a member of three governments during the war. What is the record of the first two? I cannot recall a single progressive measure passed by either of the first two governments. There was good reason, no doubt, why it could not be done. Then comes this reactionary government, and let us see what it has done."

"First of all, there is the Franchise Bill. Seven millions of women enfranchised for the first time—not bad for a reactionary government. The whole franchise put on a basis which makes this country for the first time a really democratic country. What is the next thing? Two of the most progressive and democratic education measures that have been carried for the last 50 years—the English Bill of Mr. Fisher and the Scottish Bill of Mr. Munro. Look at those two bills. I tell you they are going to leave a mark on the history of Britain. They are going to give equal chances to the children of those who cannot afford to spend money on education just the same as the children of those who have got money to spend. There is going to be an equal opportunity for all lads, so that the lad of the working class can easily get up to the top under those measures from the lowest rung of the ladder as he could if he belonged to the middle class or to what is known

SURRENDER OF VON LETTOW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAPE TOWN, South Africa—In connection with the surrender of the commander of the German East African forces, General von Lettow, the rounding up of the last of the German resistance was effected under great difficulties. The German commander had been driven out of German territory and finally took refuge in Northern Rhodesia. The actual capitulation did not take place before the force had done a great deal of damage in British territory. At times the Jugo-Slavs rendered on the Chambesi River, in Northern Rhodesia, where the German commander gave himself up to Mr. H. C. Croad, the magistrate at Kasama. Von Lettow's force at the finish consisted of 150 Europeans, about 1,000 Askaris, and 3,000 carriers and followers. These had to be fed by their captors before they could be sent away.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Jugo-Slav Countries

Showing solid block of territories of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes proposed to be united in one nationality. Land lying between heavy black line and Adriatic represents disputed territory.

as the upper class. Equal opportunities for all children. Those two bills were carried by a reactionary government.

"Then there was the agricultural laborer in the South of England. I do not know about Yorkshire, but in the South of England the wages ranged from 13s. to 15s. and 16s. a week. Think of maintaining a family on that! It was a scandal. Before the war I was doing my best to create a little disturbance in this country to call attention to these wages, and to try to get some means of raising them. Here comes this government. In the middle of a great war we fix a minimum wage for the agricultural laborer. We set up a wages board to consider what we can live on; and these men in the south of England, who were getting 13s., 14s., or 15s. a week, are now getting between 30s. and 40s. a week.

"What else has this government of reactionary lords done? We have the compulsory cultivation of land which has not been properly used, which means that you have in legislation of the first time a recognition of the principle that land is not to be used at the whim of any individual, but is to be used for the benefit of the whole community."

Mr. Lloyd George concluded a stirring speech by exhorting his hearers to determine, one and all, with one heart, one purpose, and one resolve, to see that England is elevated to a condition and level such as no one has ever seen her on before.

REPATRIATION OF BRITISH PRISONERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE, Holland—Since the signing of the armistice hundreds and sometimes thousands of prisoners arrived in Holland from German war prisoners' camps, and a commission had to be formed in Holland to cope with the task of repatriation. Some came by train, others by Rhine barges, many streamed over the frontier on foot. This invasion by prisoners and refugees thus raised a very serious problem for the Dutch Government to face, and taxed its organization to the utmost. The Dutch authorities rendered every assistance in regard to the repatriation of British and other prisoners of war, and but for their zealous efforts the difficulties confronting the British Repatriation Commission would have been much greater than they were.

When the pressing nature of the matter became known, Sir Walter Townley, British Minister at The Hague, set to work with characteristic energy to cope with it. He has been the backbone of the whole undertaking. Thanks to him and his Repatriation Commission, consisting of General Bruce, Captain Brocklebank, R.N., and Mr. Maxse, British Consul-General, between 25,000 and 26,000 British prisoners were received, of whom between 16,000 and 17,000 were sent to England. The system of collecting prisoners on their arrival and transferring them to concentration camps, worked very well. The prisoners were comfortably housed, and received every attention at these centers. In some cases, as at Groningen and Leeuwarden, their quarters were the barracks previously used for British Interned. The process of repatriation took about a fortnight. Eleven ships were employed in this service, so that transport continued without interruption.

Although some prisoners reached Holland in a state of deplorable desolation, they soon received clean clothes and all other necessities for decent living. The German Government expressed the wish that one or two members of the British Commission should go to Berlin to help in arranging for the transport of prisoners out of the country. But this has so far not been found to be practicable.

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sion to democracy or for the rebuilding of the Austro-Hungarian State on better and truer lines. Thus life, liberty and unity grew to be a national dogma for all the Jugo-Slavs wherever they lived.

To the general public, it has been a matter of doubt as to whether the future Jugo-Slav territory would form a unit with Serbia so as to constitute the Greater Serbia of Pan-Serbian dreams, or without it. But the declaration of Corfu leaves no doubt in the matter. The Jugo-Slav state as contemplated under that declaration would aim at nothing less than a union of all the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes. The constitution of this Greater Serbia would be a "democratic and parliamentary monarchy, under the Karageorgevitch dynasty, which has always shared the ideals and feelings of the nation in placing above everything else the national liberty and will at its head." The actual name of the state would be the kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, and the title of the sovereign would be the King of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes.

Since that declaration the president of the former Jugo-Slav Parliamentary group of the Reichstag, and several members of the Agrarian National Council met in Switzerland the representatives of the Serbian Government and the Jugo-Slav committee in London and agreed with Mr. Pashitch, Serbian Prime Minister, that all the territories "inhabited in compact masses by the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes outside of the present kingdom of Serbia" should form with that country a single indivisible state.

Thus, there may soon come into being a democratically constituted Greater Serbia that represents no more monarchical aggrandizement but a kingdom born of Austria's dismemberment and voluntarily created out of the hard-won freedom of the race—a kingdom in which the ancient Serbian tongue is spoken, which will have rugged Montenegro as its Southern bulwark and old and new Serbia the main stay and rallying point, still facing that Orient whence has come the barbarian despoiler throughout the ages.

Only along the line of the coast, over which the flag of the Venice of the Doges once flew, is there encountered that racial problem, common throughout Eastern Europe, due to the presence of enclaves of peoples in detached and apparently isolated national groups. For that reason, portions of the coast constitute disputed territory, as the heavy black line shows, and it is probable that the ultimate partition will be a matter for definite determination at the Peace Conference.

ADMIRAL WEMYSS ON GERMAN DOWNFALL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—At the two hundred and fifty-fourth anniversary festival of the Royal Scottish Corporation in London, Admiral Sir Rosslyn Wemyss was the principal speaker. Speaking for the imperial forces, he said that in the war he had seen deeds performed which no sailor could witness without emotion. Whether it were in Gallipoli, in Mesopotamia, at Salonika, or elsewhere, the admiration they felt for their brethren in the army was beyond his expression; it required some one more silver-tongued than himself to say what he felt. As a Scotsman he could not express his feeling when he heard the homely Scots tongue among these men. His countrymen were, it had been said, second to none, and in truth were worthily represented in the war in all parts of the world.

It was a truism that the war could not have been won—nay, it could not have been conducted—if it were not for the British Navy. That vast coordination of naval forces made the campaigns in Mesopotamia, in Gallipoli, in Palestine, in France possible.

It was the silent pressure exercised by the Grand Fleet which made possible the transport of troops from overseas for the support of our allies. No doubt it had been a disappointment to many that the Grand Fleet had not had the chance of that actual pyrotechnic display some people expected; but the Grand Fleet had reduced the German Fleet to a position from which it could never again emerge. Perhaps a sort of Trafalgar in the North Sea might be imagined, and after that it was possible to imagine that the German Fleet, though beaten, might emerge, and after the extraordinary doings of the last three weeks could anybody imagine that the German

Centuries after the Slavic hordes from the Dnieper had settled in the Balkan peninsula, and the territories had become recognized as Slavic ones, the name Illyria was raised from oblivion. By a decree of Napoleon I, 1809, the dominion known as the Illyrian provinces was created by him out of the territories taken from Austria. They comprised Carniola, part of Carinthia, most of Croatia, Dalmatia, Istria and Flume. It included the modern Croatia, nearly the whole of Bosnia, Dalmatia, Herzegovina, Montenegro and the northern part of Albania.

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NEW MIDDLE PARTY URGED FOR IRELAND

Sir Horace Plunkett Believes That Between Extremists of North and South Is a Demand for Moderate or "Middle Party"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—In the course of an interesting letter to the press, Sir Horace Plunkett makes some striking statements upon the condition of Ireland, which he describes as one of "political humiliation." Only to a small corner of their country were the ideals for which the Allies fought to be applied. "For the rest of us," Sir Horace continues, "our behavior has been such that we are beyond the pale. We are, however, told that, if we conduct ourselves with such decorum that the Vicerey can give us a certificate of good conduct, we may, at some indefinite period, be rewarded with the partition of our country."

He goes on to allude to the stumbling block created by the Ulster attitude, and to tell what he terms "the plain truth about the coercion of Ulster."

Physical coercion has not for generations been applied to Ulster, and never will be applied. No body of Irish opinion that counts thinks it right, desires it, or imagines that any settlement lies that way. Moral coercion, however, ought to be applied to Ulster. As it is, Ulster does not hesitate to apply it to the rest of Ireland in the shape of forcible coercion. If, at the gravest crisis in the war, which happened to synchronize with the presentation of the convention report, the government had had the moral courage to make the right appeal to Ulster, I personally believe Ireland would have been brought as enthusiastically into the war as she was kept indignant out of it. All that was needed was to call upon Ulster to relieve the government of a pledge exacted at the hour of the Empire's peril by threat of civil war, and, in the highest interests of war and peace, to give a fair trial to an all-Ireland settlement. There could have been added, with the hearty accord of the South and West, any reasonable safeguards the northern community might demand for the protection of its special interests. This moral coercion would have been effective, because it would have been supported by democratic opinion throughout the world."

The situation thus created is, at any rate, simple. The government divides the population into three sections: the extremists of the North, who are fostered; the extremists of the South, who are coerced; and the moderate men everywhere, who are ignored. The bitter cry of this last section is beginning to be heard in a call for a "Middle Party," and this letter is in response to a suggestion from several quarters that I should attempt its organization. If a political leader were the need of the hour, I should certainly be the last to step into the breach; never was I less inclined to involve myself in political controversy; indeed, I had planned a rest in preparation for future work. But personal consideration must be put aside and every prudence cast to the winds in view of the dangers which lie ahead of us, the reality and imminence of which seem to be implicitly understood."

The situation in Ireland, he thinks, will be hopeless "unless steps are taken to utilize the latent force of political sanity and constructive ability which exists in that large community who have hitherto taken little or no part in national politics, and in consequence are now ignored." And then he declares:

"I do not think the body of citizens I have in mind have been wanting in public spirit so much as in opportunity. I do, however, urge our commercial and industrial classes, on grounds alike of public policy and private interest, to adopt a new attitude to the public life of our country. They have not omitted to organize for mutual protection in their several industrial and commercial undertakings; but they have never developed their organization to a point where should the need arise, they could take effective political action. Such a need now exists, and it has not arisen only out of the alarming state of the country, but from the far more important reason that participation to a greater extent than ever before, in our political affairs is urgently required by a tendency of world politics to which far too little attention has been given."

"For what is the position as it affects Ireland? At least nine-tenths of our products find a market in the United Kingdom. Most of the raw materials required in our industry are derived from the natural resources of the British Empire. At Westminster will be decided the allocation of these raw materials, which will presumably go first of all to the people of these islands, next to their allies and neutrals; last to their former enemies. The state is now acting as wholesale merchant for most of the agricultural produce we export. It will probably continue to regulate shipping, and naturally will give priority of service to friendly communities. British capital and British goods will both be important factors in determining the part our west coast harbors are to play in making Ireland the gateway of the Old World to the New. If three-quarters of the people are by their own choice, unrepresented in the British Parliament, the world will not credit us with either political or economic sense. The most ignorant peasant would regard such a policy as tantamount to staying away from a fair where his pigs and poultry were bought and sold."

"What in these circumstances, which so urgently call for action, can be accomplished by the moderate men of the country? I do not think it would be wise to start a new party for direct political action. To constitute such a party now would make confusion worse confounded. What I suggest is the formation of an association open to all, whatever their divergence as to detail, who believe in a self-governing, united Ireland within the Empire. Its platform would have two main planks. It would resist partition by every legitimate means, and it would do all in its power to safeguard the interests of the whole, and not merely of a part of Ireland in all matters relating to national reconstruction. My own belief is that an examination of partition in its economic, social, educational, and religious bearings would suffice to drive it from the field of practical politics. Since, however, the positive constructive work in connection with reconstruction problems would predominate in the activities of this body, I suggest that it be called the Irish Reconstruction Association."

"I need only add that if a sufficient number of my countrymen communicate in the press, or to me personally, their general agreement with the views above set forth, and their willingness to support such an association as I have suggested, I will ask a few representative men to join me in taking the necessary steps toward its immediate formation."

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NATIONALIZATION OF RAILWAYS IN BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—In an interview with a representative of the Central News, Mr. Emil Davies, chairman of the Railway Nationalization Society, expressed the view that railway nationalization was bound to come, whatever government was in power. For one thing, he said, it was the only possible solution of the labor unrest which became dangerous before the war; and, furthermore, the public would not stand any further rise in rates and fares merely to enable a number of separate and unequal companies to continue to distribute dividends when it was obvious that they could only be worked efficiently as one unit.

Mr. Davies referred to the wide and active propaganda which has been carried on by his society. Six years ago, he said, the society had affiliated to it only four trade unions; now its membership included approximately 800 trade unions, cooperative societies, trade councils, etc., representing over 4,000,000 electors. Only one Chamber of Commerce, he said, had thus far declared its adhesion to the movement.

The Nationalization Bill, prepared by the society, Mr. Davies pointed out, provides for the acquisition of all railway stocks and shares at their mean market price during the 12 years which ended six months prior to the introduction of the bill, the purchase price to be paid in five per cent government stock in such fashion that the holder of railway stock would receive as much of the government stock as he could have bought had he been paid out in cash.

Thus, the holder of £100 Great Western ordinary stock would receive £91 7s. of government 5-per cent stock which would represent a market value equivalent to that which his railway stock possessed prior to Mr. Churchill's recent announcement of nationalization (the present quotation of the stock is £90). This would cost only £4 1s. 4d. interest per annum, as compared with £5 15s. which the holder of Great Western ordinary received as a dividend, but which divided, it had to be remembered, had only been possible by virtue of the government guarantee of pre-war profits. With a state system, Mr. Davies said, he looked for a labor upheaval only about once in every three years, as compared with one every three months if the railways were left in the hands of the companies.

Questioned as to prospects of increased fares and rates under government ownership, Mr. Davies expressed the opinion that superior state credit, with the ability to raise additional capital more cheaply than the companies, unified working, the pooling of all rolling stock and the abolition of privately owned wagons, would result in the saving of several millions per annum which would go a long way to meet the increased wages bill and the increased cost of materials. "In the present state of affairs," he said, "the efforts of the state railway system will probably be directed toward balancing the receipts with the expenditure, after allowing for a small sinking fund with which gradually to extinguish the debt, although the companies themselves do nothing in this direction. It will not be wise to aim at profits; the financial and commercial position that will confront us during the next few years, national as well as individual, will be such as to render transport at cost an absolute necessity."

BALFOUR ON LETTISH FREEDOM
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—Mr. Balfour has sent a letter to M. Metrovics, representing the Lettish Provisional Government, in which he says: "I am happy to take this opportunity of repeating the assurance which I gave you on the occasion of your recent visit. His Majesty's Government have viewed with the deepest sympathy the aspirations of the Lettish people and their desire for liberation from the German yoke. They are glad to reaffirm their readiness to grant provisional recognition to the Lettish National Council as a de facto independent body until such time as the Peace Conference lays the foundations of a new era of freedom and happiness for your people. In the meantime His Majesty's Government will be glad to receive you as the informal diplomatic representative of the Lettish Provisional Government."

AMERICAN TRADE EDITORS ABROAD

Delegation on Visit to Great Britain Is Struck by Careful Attention Given Welfare of Workers—Factories Object Lessons

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Just prior to their leaving England, a number of American trade editors were entertained at Printing House Square, by Lord Northcliffe and a notable company, including Lord Devonport, Lord Inchape, Lord Desborough and Sir John Ellerman assembled to meet them. The visiting journalists had already had the opportunity of inspecting many of the leading British industrial concerns and seeing something of the extent of the war effort of British manufacturers and workers.

Mr. Beacraft, one of the visiting editors, in the course of an admirable speech, said:

"We have been amazingly impressed with your war factories. I can only speak of one kind of factory—but from all the other members of our party I have heard nothing but the same words used—the new factories which have sprung up in your country because of the war. I spent several months in England several years ago and the comparisons which it is possible to draw after visiting 10 or 12 factories connected with the aeroplane, automobile, and truck industries augur wonderfully for the future of the industries in this country. The most amazing thing we have observed in the great war industries is the great attention you have given to the workers. A great many of your factories are object lessons to the world. During the dark days of this week we have been in huge factories, some employing 10,000 and 20,000 workers, and the lighting conditions were so good that not a single electric light was necessary. In the great period of rivalry and competition which is ahead of us, that will work toward greater productivity of the worker. We must take a greater interest in the worker than we have ever done before, because we want greater efficiency out of him. We want him to live a fuller life, and believe that in proportion as he does that he will be more efficient."

We were almost astounded to see the educational work going on in certain factories. We met with great technical societies for education, not only of the heads of departments, but of all those who wanted to avail themselves of these activities. We found other factories with auditoriums, stages, moving picture apparatus, libraries, and everything that will help toward brightening the workers. I do not think we can get too much of that. If there is one error we make in all lands, particularly in industrial countries, it is that of taking the worker out of school at too early an age. Specialization sets in before the strong foundations of elementary education have been properly established. If we keep boys and girls in the public and high schools for a longer period they will become more efficient workers than they have been in the past. It would be a mistake if after the war we went along in certain channels as we did before and built up conditions that might bring about a recurrence of what happened in 1914. We want to make that impossible. The industries of the different nations must understand each other better. There is an opportunity for cooperation in industry, with great results.

The matter was again brought forward at the National Congress of the Italian Socialist Union, a body founded during the war to include persons professing all varieties of Socialist opinions who were agreed as to the necessity of Italian intervention and of a vigorous prosecution of the war. This latter circumstance had the effect of promptly eliciting a letter to the executive of the Socialist Union from the two Reformist Socialist Ministers, SS. Bissolati and Berenini, disclaiming participation in that point of view. They declared that the wish expressed at the Congress of the Socialist Union necessitated their making a frank statement.

The government of which they are members have expressed their willingness, the Ministers state, to consider the reform of the suffrage. They are themselves, they declare, in favor of the widest extension of the suffrage, but they consider that an attempt to revise all their state organizations simultaneously, for which no clear necessity exists in the country which has just brought a victorious war to a close, would bring about a period of dangerous disturbances. They, therefore, hold themselves in no way bound by the different discussions of the Congress and they intend to carry on their work of political reform as Ministers at the present time and as private citizens later on.

The project for the calling of a constituent assembly, so Signor Bonomi stated recently, in the course of an interview with a representative of the Secolo, arises from the feeling, as yet vague and indefinite, of a deeply seated

renovation at work in Italian political and state life.

The idea is an attractive one and finds adherents easily, the former Minister declared, but added that he hardly thought that those who proposed it realized quite what it meant. A constituent assembly, he said, was used to give a constitution to a country which had undergone a revolution, and, having overthrown its old state, had to build up another one on the ruins of the old. A constituent which preceded a revolution, however, was something one could hardly place. Nothing was impossible in history, but they must not count on improbabilities.

Therefore either one was a revolutionary, and then, logically the revolution should come before plans were made for legalizing and establishing it by means of a constituent, or else, Signor Bonomi said, one was "reformist" and then one could leave all the changes which the country wished for to the legislative assembly, elected by universal suffrage and to the next general election. They should not fear to make changes which might be considered as developments and improvements of the constitution, he declared, adding that every legislative assembly was to some extent a constituent.

AUSTRIAN INQUIRY INTO WAR GUILT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE, Holland.—According to the Berlin Vossische Zeitung Austria is actually anticipating the work of the Allies—with what sincerity is not known—by instituting an inquiry into the war guilt of her former leaders. The investigations are being made against a number of diplomats and army commanders to place the blame for the outbreak of the world war and the conduct of the war. This inquiry will apparently be extended to the Emperor Charles, the Archdukes Frederic, Eugène, Peter Ferdinand, and Joseph Ferdinand.

Mr. H. C. Parmelee (chemical and metallurgical engineering) said:

"Ever since this war took place there have been three factors that have played an important part—the technical school, the magazine and the research institutions. I believe that, just in proportion as the English and American nations foster technical schools, the technical press, and the research institution, industry and education will go together on common

ground for the mutual benefit, and we shall make progress."

"For some reason we have come to think of the German nation in terms of chemistry," continued Mr. Parmelee, "but you will search the history of chemistry in vain for a single instance in which the German has initiated any of the fundamental laws or made epoch-making discoveries. These discoveries have been made by others, and the German people have put the new ideas into practice and built great industries upon them. Through the cooperation of industry and the university I believe we have a chance of establishing ourselves more firmly and putting our industries on a sounder basis. The research institution should be encouraged, and, in so far as it is encouraged, you will make rapid progress. The three suggestions I have to make are encouragement of the university, of the technical press, and research institutions, so that industry and education can go together on a cooperative basis."

ITALIANS PROPOSE GOVERNMENT CHANGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—The proposal for calling a constituent assembly in Italy, put forward in certain quarters, seems to have little backing. It was first broached by Signor Vigna at a meeting of the parliamentary committees during the recent session, but only two committees voted in its favor, and the matter went no further, nor did it appear that much importance was attached to it. Signor Vigna, who is an independent Socialist, and has been described as a "Giolittian-Socialist," based his proposal on the plea that the recovery of the hitherto unredeemed provinces completed the union of Italy and that the Italian state was founded upon a plebiscite. He asked, therefore, that the government should make provision for the calling of a constituent assembly to decide the fundamental laws of the state, according to Democratic ideas.

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ASIAN SHIPPING DEALS PROTESTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PACIFIC COAST LABOR UNIONS TO PETITION CONGRESS TO CANCEL BUILDING CONTRACTS AWARDED TO YARDS IN CHINA AND JAPAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—While the labor unions and leaders of the Pacific Coast were still protesting against the awarding of a \$32,000,000 shipbuilding contract to Chinese yards by the United States Shipping Board, the announcement that even larger contracts had been let to Japanese yards has brought forth renewed protests from labor forces. The contracts given to Japanese yards are for the construction of 20 ships, the steel for which will be supplied from the United States. A branch of the United States Shipping Board will be established in Kobe for the supervision of the construction work, it is said.

John A. McGregor, Pacific Coast representative of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, will proceed at once to Japan as a representative of the Shipping Board, to supervise the building of the vessels.

Louis Luckenbach, a representative of large shipping interests, will also represent the Shipping Board in Japan in the undertaking. These facts were given out by Mr. McGregor.

The report that the contracts were given Japanese firms because of the cheapness of labor is denied, it being stated that they were let during the war, at a time of military necessity.

The Iron Trades Council of San Francisco and vicinity, stating that it represents 35,000 citizens and workingmen of the United States, passed

resolutions on Monday calling for the immediate cancellation of all shipbuilding contracts with Asiatic yards, and petitioned the government authorities to formulate at once a new shipbuilding program.

Copies of the resolution will be sent to all metal trades councils and allied unions of the Pacific Coast, which organizations will be asked to petition Congress to revoke the Asiatic shipbuilding policy.

JAPAN DECLARED IN ACCORD WITH ALLIES

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Beyond this formal statement, Baron Makino, chief of the Japanese delegation to the Peace Conference, shortly after the arrival of the delegation in this city late on Tuesday.

Baron Makino and his colleagues declined to be interviewed. Marquis Saito, the senior peace ambassador from Japan, will join the delegation in Paris later, and is traveling by the Suez route. According to present plans, the delegation will sail on the Cunarder Carmania on Jan. 4.

On the trip from San Francisco, Baron Makino and his party of 23 delegates, attachés and secretaries were the guests of the United

FUTURE OF THE GERMAN COLONIES

British White Paper Shows Overwhelming Desire of Natives for British Rule Throughout German Colonial Empire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—One of the most remarkable publications issued in connection with the former German Colonial Empire is the British White Paper, containing the official correspondence relating to the wishes of the natives of the colonies as to their future government. It forms a fitting complement to the recent White Paper upon German ill-treatment of natives in Southwest Africa, extensive extracts from which were recently published in these columns. The findings of the Parliamentary Committee constituted a terrible indictment of German colonial mismanagement and of brutality toward the native population.

The present publication has not to do with a parliamentary inquiry, but a carefully collated set of letters contributed by British governors-general, administrators, governors and high commissioners all over the world upon the vital subject of what the former German native subjects think, feel and desire about their political future. Take, for instance, the communications of the Governor-General of New Zealand to the Secretary of State upon Samoa and those of the Administrator of Samoa to the Governor-General. Here is what the Governor-General says upon the matter: "My government is convinced that it is essential to retain the German colonies, and they are confident that passages above referred to correctly present feelings of the Samoans. Moreover, they feel sure that they will be under British administration permanently. Should it be decided that the opinion of the native population should be ascertained further there can be no doubt that same verdict would be given. There appears only one way of doing so, however, viz., through the faulps or native chiefs. If a vote were taken it would be quite contrary to Samoan custom. Were it to be admitted now as a sound principle that a plebiscite should be taken it is easy to conceive that money and influence of Germans at present in Samoa would be used to the utmost to turn the Samoans from their trust in, and loyal attitude to, British justice, and were the British occupation to cease this would be accounted."

In another letter the Governor-General says: "The high chiefs and chiefs are practically unanimous in wishing to remain under British rule. Firstly, because an English society first brought the gospel to Samoa. Secondly, because the administration has placed the badge of Samoa on the government ensign, thus showing recognition of individuality of Samoa, which the Germans did not do. Thirdly, because the faulps representing the Samoans are consulted by the administration before changes are made in the regulations and their wishes met where practicable. Fourthly, because the British officials, since the occupation, have treated them with love, and they now win cases in the courts, which was unknown formerly."

The administration of Samoa finds the natives openly expressing their pleasure or joy that the British are in occupation. They like British rule, "because it was the London Mission Society, a British society, which first introduced Christianity to Samoa, and the Samoans have constantly regretted that Britain did not take over the government of Samoa when it became impossible that they could longer exist except under the control of a European power. They are delighted with the amount of self-government they are allowed under British rule, and appreciate the justice with which their grievances are settled. Under German rule they were driven from pillar to post, their grievances were set aside for months without reason, and their cases against each other were adjourned for months at a time, and finally settled by whichever party privately obtained the Governor's favor. For a year or longer after the occupation the Samoans were non-committal, but for some time past they have openly expressed the hope that Britain would retain control of Samoa."

So much for Samoa of the Pacific forever associated with the name of Robert Louis Stevenson. The correspondence next refers to the subject of German rule on the western shores of Africa. There the Cameroons, for instance, in 1916, British officers travel practically without escort; Chief Ball sends present to King George declaring that he welcomed British rule; King Bamun writes to the British Resident: "Greetings—This is to let you know we are pleased at your coming and wish to tell you that we have suffered much from the deceitfulness of the Germans, they drove away my uncle—he left his town without sandals—they seized our people—those long in authority—men like Halifa, Jagga, Sarikin Mofu, the chiefs of Logone, Kusseri and Mandara—they left nothing—now we want to be under you—God has divided the country between you and your friends—May God give us over to you—that is to the English—we will thank God for that—we want you to appoint our chiefs and helpers—you alone do what justice dictates." But most significant and interesting of all concerning the Cameroons is the communication from the five chiefs whose spheres of influence form that part of occupied territory



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
The Great White Horse, Ipswich

FAMOUS DICKENSIAN INNS

The Great White Horse, Ipswich

By B. W. Matz, editor of The Dickensian

Other articles in this series have appeared in The Christian Science Monitor Nov. 21, Nov. 30, and Dec. 19.

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of the Cameroons administered from Kwancha by the British, and who are named Mohamadu, Chief of Nassarao; Mansuru, Chief of Laro; Usumanu, Chief of Kwancha; Umoru, Chief of Dodeo; and Haliju, Chief of Gashaka. In their statement they say: "We have been assembled here in Kwancha for the last 10 days; we are shortly about to separate and return to our various districts; but, before we go, we wish to make certain statements and to ask certain questions. And we have appointed Mohamadu, Chief of Nassarao, to be our spokesman. In former days, before the war, the Germans were in occupation of our country. Fortunately, they did not come among us much until just before the war, when they established a station at Malo Kalef, close to the Yola border. For, whenever they did come, their harsh ways made us envious of our Yola neighbors, safely at peace and enjoying their liberty under British administration. During the last 10 days we five chiefs have compared notes, we have contrasted what we have known and heard of German occupation with what we have experienced for over two years now under British administration. We wish, here and now, to state that we five chiefs, with our councils and our leading citizens and village heads, have discussed the matter fully, and wish to remain forever under the British flag. We beg that the Germans be never allowed to return to our country again. And we request the political officer to so inform the great King-Emperor by letter. As to our question, Can we be assured, while we are all assembled together, that there is no cause for our present fears that possibly after the great European war is finished the Germans may return and carry into execution some of their horrible threats of vengeance, threats uttered as they fled south before the British forces? We feel ill at ease on this point, as we have been consistently told that delimitations of boundaries and firm statements as to the European nationality of our ultimate protectors cannot be made until after this great war. We are most anxious to remain forever under British administration, and we wish this known in England."

Coming to German Southwest Africa, it is clear, from the records of the German courts, that the position of the natives in practice was far worse even than might have been expected from the theory of the criminal ordinance. Native evidence was habitually disregarded, and they were not allowed to give evidence on oath. While in punishing crimes by natives against Germans the utmost severity was shown, crimes by Germans against natives were either hushed up or treated by the courts with amazing leniency. A German magistrate writing to the Governor in 1913 attributes the prevalence of crimes of violence by Germans against natives to the fact that in such cases "the courts are absolutely useless." Executions were carried out in manner which would have been considered brutal 200 years ago. Three out of every four natives convicted by courts in German Southwest Africa in 1913 suffered flogging, while only one native was whipped out of every 150 convicted in the Union. In Southwest Africa the total number of natives flogged exceeded the total number of natives whipped in the same year in the Union where the native population is 20 times as large. Moreover, while the rattan is prescribed in the Union, and punishment rarely exceeds 12 strokes, a long sjambok was habitually used by the Germans and as many as 50 strokes could be given. The wishes of the natives for their future are unanimous in being bitterly opposed to retribution. If the country is restored to the Germans the chiefs declare that the tribes must leave before the restoration and seek sanctuary in British territory.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
The Rampageous Steed

ting action. That is all; but he will be well repaid if, when he arrives, he walks quietly downstairs with the japanned candlestick in his hand to secure it again. "The more stairs Mr. Pickwick went down, the more stairs there seemed to be to descend, and again and again, when Mr. Pickwick got into some narrow passage, and began to congratulate himself on having gained the ground floor, did another flight of stairs appear before his astonished eyes. . . . Passage after passage did he explore; room after room did he peer into"; until at length he discovered the room he wanted and also his watch.

The same difficulty confronted him on his journey backward, indeed it was even more perplexing. "Rows of doors, garnished with boots of every shape, make, and size branched off in every possible direction." He tried a dozen doors before he found what he thought was his room and proceeded to divest himself of his clothes preparatory to entering on his night's rest. But, alas! he had got into the wrong bedroom and the story of the dilemma he shortly found himself in with the lady in the yellow curtains and how he extricated himself in so modest and gentlemanly a manner is a story which "every schoolboy knows."

Having disengaged himself from the dilemma, he found the intricacies of the White Horse landings and stairs again too much for him, until he was discovered, crouching in a recess in the wall, by his faithful servant Sam, who conducted him to his right room,

Here Mr. Pickwick made a wise resolve that if he were to stop in the Great White Horse for six months, he would never trust himself about it alone again.

We do not suppose that the visitor would encounter the same difficulty today in getting about the house as did Mr. Pickwick. But tortuous passages are there all the same; and by virtue of Mr. Pickwick's experiences they are perhaps more noticeable than would otherwise appear had not his experiences been given to the world. And so the fact remains that Mr. Pickwick's spirit seems to haunt the building, and no attempt is made to disabuse the mind that his adventure was anything but a reality.

The double-bedded room is a double-bedded room still, with its old four-posters, and is shown with great pride to visitors from all over the world as "Mr. Pickwick's room." The beds are still hung with old-fashioned curtains, and a rush-bottomed chair has its place there as it did during Mr. Pickwick's visit. Even the wall paper is not of a modern pattern and may have survived from that historic night.

Indeed, all the rooms have still the atmosphere of the Victorian era about them. The coffee room, the bar parlor, the dining room, the courtyard and the assembly room reflect the Pickwickian period, which, in other words, speak of "home-life ease and comfort," and are not subordinate to new-fangled ideas." Whether the small room in the vicinity of the stable yard, where Mr. Weller Sr. was engaged in preparing for his journey to London, taking sustenance, and incidentally discussing "Vidders" with his son Sam, remains today we are unable to state with any certainty; but, no doubt, there is one which would fill the bill. Which, too, was the particular room where Mr. Pickwick and Mr. Tupman were arrested, the former on the charge of intending to fight a duel, and the latter as aider and abettor, history or modern research does not relate.

The inn is of some age, and at one time was known as the "White Horse Tavern." George II is said to have stayed there some three hundred years ago, and so, report has it, did Nelson and Lady Hamilton; but these larger ones connected with Mr. Pickwick, and merit, but passing record; whilst those details concerning the fictitious character can be adjusted by any enthusiast who stays at the Great White Horse on a Pickwickian pilgrimage.

EXTENDING SERVICE FOR FLYING MEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Arrangements have already been made in the British Army whereby airmen of the Royal Air Force may extend their services for two, three or four years. The object is to provide the airmen for overseas garrisons, and the necessary reserves at home. The conditions under which service may be extended are now published. Those eligible to extend their service are: (a) Men serving on "Duration of War" engagements. (b) Men serving on normal engagements, whose term of color service has expired, or is due to expire, before April 1, 1919. Men will be required to extend their service: (a) To any date between Jan. 1, 1921, and June 30, 1921. (b) To any date between Jan. 1, 1922, and June 30, 1922. (c) To any date between Jan. 1, 1923, and June 30, 1923.

The actual date of discharge in each individual case is to be determined within the limits laid down above by the Air Ministry, according to the requirements of the Royal Air Force from time to time.

To qualify for extended service a man must be physically fit for service in his air force, trade at home or abroad, and must not be over the age of 38 on extension of service.

Airmen who wish to extend their engagements, but for whom vacancies in the peace establishment, in their existing ranks, do not exist, may submit to the conditions already stated, be allowed to extend their service in the lower ranks. In such cases the airmen must sign a statement that he is willing to accept the lower rank and pay. The number of sergeants must necessarily be limited, as it must be in proportion to the number of rank and file extending. The number extending in any trade must be limited to the requirements of that trade. The numbers extending for each of the three periods of service must be approximately equal.

BRITISH TRADE UNION FUNDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—For the third year in succession the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies reports a net reduction in the number of trade unions. At the close of 1916 there were 674, as compared with 677 in 1915 and 691 in 1914, with a membership of 3,703,001, which represented an increase during the year of considerably over 225,000. The chief registrar comments on the tendency to organize the workers into large homogeneous bodies rather than to have a large number of smaller unions. On the other hand the average size of the employers' unions has decreased during the last five years.

In 1916 the National Union of Railways established a record expansion, with an increase of 34,000 in membership. The same year trade unions spent over £3,040,000, a reduction of £150,000, compared with 1915, and added nearly £2,000,000 to their accumulated funds. This was a record, constituting close upon a quarter of the balances, £8,500,000, held at the beginning of the year. Thus at the end of 1916 trade unions funds totaled over £10,300,000, the average per member being £2 17s. 2d.

"After mentioning these few facts, we beg Your Excellencies to consider kindly the following points:

"1. We Christians of Urumia, Assyrians or Armenians, and the Christians from Turkey, have no idea of rebellion against Persia or any disidence to the government, but we have always been loyal subjects."

"2. We have not armed ourselves to fight with Persia, nor have we any intention to do so in the future. What we have done has been to defend ourselves from general massacre."

"3. We have taken up arms by order and assistance of the Allies."

"4. We therefore beg of Your Ex-

ASSYRIANS WANT HELP FROM ALLIES

Descendants of Ancient Race Declare That Many Assyrians Are Prisoners—Failing Help, They Desire to Emigrate

cellencies to work out a plan to keep our nation from annihilation, by whatever terms you may see just to make with Persia. Should this not succeed—then make a way for us to emigrate from this place to some part of the world where our poor people may live and not be helplessly sacrificed."

LONDON WELCOMES PRESIDENT MASARYK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The arrival from the United States in London of the President-elect of the new Czechoslovak state was made the occasion of a reception at the station, where he was met by Foreign Office officials, military men, and a guard of honor furnished by the King's Company of the Grenadier Guards. The band of the Grenadier Guards was in attendance, and as the President alighted the guard of honor came to the salute and the band played the Czechoslovak national anthem.

After presentations, President Masaryk conversed for some time with a number of his countrymen.

"This feels like home," said Professor Masaryk, as he drove from Euston through the streets. "When I left the States, I felt that I was coming home, and now I realize it more than ever. I started from London 18 months ago with one small trunk, and expected to be gone six weeks at most. Now I have been clean round the world, and return to find my country in its rightful position."

"How long it took to make people in both hemispheres understand that the liberation of the subject peoples of Austria-Hungary was the only way to bring about the collapse of Germany! I am thankful that they understood it at last, and in time. From the beginning, there were only two alternatives for the Hapsburgs—either completely to change the internal structure of their dominions, or to disappear. They were incapable of doing the latter.

"When I reached Russia after the Revolution, I felt that the situation was hopeless. I sat at once to work to organize our own boys, the brave Czechoslovak troops who had voluntarily surrendered to the Russians and were ready to fight against Germany and Austria. But neither Alexieff nor Korniloff nor even Kerensky would hear of the formation of a Czechoslovak Corps. They seemed to think that the Czechoslovak Army would lead to a demand for separate Polish and Ukrainian armies, and that Russia would suffer. Dukhovkin was the only man who helped me; and, thanks to him, we were able to make a Czechoslovak Corps of 50,000 armed men, with another 50,000 enlisted, but unarmed. Our fellows fought with the utmost gallantry against the Germans, and in one engagement killed so many that the German general begged for an armistice."

"Soon opposition began from the Moslem democrats of Urumia, who began to kill sporadically our soldiers and capture their rifles. This sort of disorder went on for several days and was followed by a general plan to destroy our nation. They began from Kholi, where they captured all the mountaineers of Mar Shimoon and took away from them all the arms and ammunition of the Russians. Even now many of these poor people are in captivity."

"While conditions were not so satisfactory, Mar Shimoon wrote a letter to the Crown Prince in Tabriz thanking Persia for the kind permission they had given his people to reside in Persia, and begged of him to keep them as guests temporarily until the opportunity came when they could leave for their native land. Mar Shimoon further promised that his men he would defend the interests of Persia in accord with the government against any enemy. But before the Patriarch received any answer to his letter, the Moslems assaulted the Christians of Urumia. About 400 Kara-dagh horsemen, with many armed men from the city, tried to overwhelm us. They first attacked and threatened to take the ammunition of the army, but were repulsed. Their attacks became general from all directions. All our efforts for peace were of no avail; thus apparently the existence of every Christian, native or foreign, was in immediate danger."

"It was now that the head of the army, in council with the French, Russians, and Americans, gave orders to the army to defend itself and its homes. A battle ensued, in which the army was victorious and the city surrendered; soon fighting and pillaging stopped."

"A few days after, Mar Shimoon went over to Salmas to work out a plan for peace, by which he might be able to hinder any disorder or intention to fight. After making many efforts and going into several councils with representatives from Kholi and Tabriz, finally he was invited by Ismael Agha (Simko), the Chief of Shakuk Kurds, to attend a dinner and to arrange a plan for peace. After a seemingly friendly intercourse, Mar Shimoon, when departing in front of Simko's house, was suddenly overwhelmed by a rain of bullets and was killed, together with 125 of his best men. This tragedy brought about the battle of Simko by the order of Colonel Kouzine, the head of the army. The enemy was totally defeated."

"At the time of writing our army has just returned from Ushnoh and Soltsoo, where it fought and defeated a strong Turkish Army with four guns and eight rapid-firing guns. The Turks ran away in all directions, throwing their cannon into the river. Our army captured much ammunition and war material which was furnished to the Turks by the Persians. The Turkish Army consisted of two battalions of 2000 men and two brigades of cavalry. This train will leave Paris at noon on Saturdays and will proceed via Milan, Venice, Trieste, Agram, Belgrade, Nish, Skopja, Plata, and Larissa, arriving in Athens on Tuesday morning. It will carry Anglo-Indian and other far eastern mails and passengers, and will in this way vastly increase the importance of the port of Piraeus, which in future will be the starting place of steamers for the Far East, in place of Brindisi and other Italian ports. It will be difficult to overestimate the salutary political and commercial results of this train, which will from one viewpoint have the effect of bringing Greece hundreds of miles nearer Western Europe in distance and several days nearer in time."

COTTON IN MOROCCO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TETUAN, Morocco—Experiments have been carried on by a Spaniard in the plain of Rio Martin with a view to determining the suitability of the climate in that region for growing cotton. The types of cotton used were brought from Louisiana, Egypt, and Gomera. The results of the experiments are considered satisfactory, the best yields having been obtained from the Louisiana plant. The experimenter is of the opinion that there is a great future for cotton in Morocco.

SIR THOMAS WHITE REVIEWS WAR WORK

Canadian Shipbuilding Features Accomplishments of the Union Government — Broad Plans Laid Down for Reconstruction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ontario—Sir Thomas White, Minister of Finance and Acting Prime Minister of Canada, while in this city recently, called attention to the great work accomplished by the union government during the past year. He said: "An outstanding feature of the government's policy had been the establishment of a great shipbuilding industry. Over 40 steel vessels for government account are now under order, the total estimated program for this and the coming year aggregating over \$80,000,000. The activities of all Canadian shipyards are being maintained at their highest capacity, furnishing employment for an army of workmen and sustaining many subsidiary enterprises of an important national character.

"Pensions for our soldiers and their dependents have been substantially increased and extended. Separation allowances to the wives and dependents of those serving overseas have been increased. A department of soldiers' civil reestablishment has been created and plans and policies have been elaborated for reestablishing the soldier in civil life. A Soldiers Land Settlement Board has been appointed and great progress made in developing a policy under which suitable land will be acquired for settlement by soldiers and under which they will be aided in establishing themselves upon the land.

"A special committee on which both employers and employees are represented has been appointed to consider and recommend measures to improve the relations of labor and capital, and labor has been given representation on the labor sub-committee of the Cabinet and on other boards and committees since appointed by the government.

"In its war work and reconstruction activity the government has sought the cooperation of the women of Canada, whose patriotic, unselfish and devoted services played so notable a part in Canada's conduct of the war. The extension of the federal franchise to women was one of the most noteworthy features of the last session of Parliament.

"A comprehensive immigration and land settlement policy has also been worked out and the cooperation of the provincial governments secured.

"The government has completed the purchase of the Canadian Northern Railway and consolidated all the government-owned railways, including the Intercolonial and Transcontinental Railway, under a board of directors of business men, who will operate the roads in the national interest. For the better coordination and direction of the immense railway traffic arising out of the war, the Canadian Railway War Board, composed of the chief executives of the principal Canadian railways, was formed, and has rendered most excellent service, avoiding serious difficulties which would otherwise have arisen in the field of transportation.

The Minister of Railways has contracted for 185 locomotives, \$500 freight cars and 100,000 tons of rails, and orders are now being placed for an additional 200,000 tons of rails and 100 colonists' cars. In order to provide employment during the period of demobilization, work will proceed on the Welland and Trent canals.

"To promote actual efficiency and economy, the government has prohibited the importation or manufacture and inter-provincial sale of intoxicating liquors for the period of the war and for one year thereafter. Political patronage has been eliminated in connection with appointments to the public service, and all political preference in the purchase of goods for the government has been eliminated by the appointment of a war purchasing commission."

MERCHANT MARINE HONORED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia—Public recognition was conferred upon members of the merchant marine when presentations were made here recently by the civic corporation and the Board of Trade to Messrs. Hayes and Ferguson, captain and engineer, respectively, of the White Star liner Olympic, which for the past three years has been engaged in overseas transport service between this port and Great Britain. The civic reception took place in the City Hall two days after the Olympic had landed 5,000 returning soldiers from all parts of Canada. Many prominent citizens were present, including the Hon. G. H. Murray, Premier of Nova Scotia. The city's gift was a solid silver salver, inscribed with the city arms. The presentation by the Board of Trade took the form of a loving cup, which was presented by the Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. A. Ferguson, the chief engineer, was also presented with a tea service and silver salver, whilst every other officer and the members of the crew were also presented by the people of Halifax with a Christmas parcel.

WAR MUSEUMS PROPOSED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Quebec—The Antiquarian and Numismatic Society of Montreal, an old organization located in the historic Château de Ramezay and in possession of a valuable collection of historical relics, advocates the establishment of a chain of war museums in the leading cities throughout Canada. The matter was brought

up by the president of the society, Mr. W. D. Lighthill, K. C., at the annual meeting, in which connection Mr. Lighthill said: "One of our duties is to record the deeds of our men by a collection of war records, pictures and portraits, of library material and of war relics." The proposal met with unanimous approval and a committee was appointed to take the matter up with the dominion government.

TRAINING RETURNED MEN IN ALBERTA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

EDMONTON, Alberta—The Invaded Soldiers Commission is making an industrial survey of the Province for the purpose of finding opportunities to train returned soldiers in the various industries at the expense of the government. The usual pay allowances will be given men taking this training, but it is part of the agreement, that when the period of training is over, the men are to be absorbed into the permanent employment of the firms with which they have been trained. Forty Edmonton firms have agreed to cooperate with the commission, and in the Province at large 50 men have been placed on the basis indicated.

About 60 men are attending the new agricultural classes opened at the University of Alberta. Others are taking special courses, while it is estimated that at least 75 men will have enrolled in the retraining school recently established in Edmonton, before the end of the year. Men are coming from as far as Halifax on the Atlantic Coast, and Vancouver on the Pacific Coast to attend the vocational classes in Alberta. Classes in agriculture, farm mechanics and tractor work are in special favor.

The provincial government and departments of education and municipal affairs are showing practical interest and have promised cooperation in the work. Arrangements have been made with the Department of Education whereby any man suited for teaching school, who has passed the eleventh grade and one year in high school, may be sent to the normal school for an eight-month course.

The Minister of Municipalities has approved a special course under the commercial department of the vocational schools for preparing soldiers to undertake the secretaryship of rural municipalities.

SETTLEMENT PLANS FOR SOLDIERS GIVEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ontario—The Hon. Arthur Meighen, Minister of the Interior, has addressed the following cablegram to the Prime Minister, Sir Robert Borden, now in England: "My proposal to the provincial conference included introduction to Parliament of a new Soldier Settlement Act embodying power for the board to acquire, by expropriation or otherwise, lands in any province, either directly or through provincially-constituted boards. If acquired provincially, our board is to have the first privilege, for a limited time, to take the same at the cost price, thus giving soldiers preference on all land acquired in the general system. Our board is also to be empowered to purchase stock and equipment for soldiers, and will provide soldiers with houses and building plans. Land acquired as above will be sold to soldiers on an amortization plan, 20 years or longer, at 5 per cent interest. Each soldier's allotment of land is to be limited by value, not acreage, and the suggested limit is \$500. Each soldier is to pay one-tenth down, with the discretion to board in very special cases to relieve them of this obligation."

In the course of an interview Mr. Meighen stated that he felt it was only fair to the soldiers overseas that they should know as soon as possible what the government's proposals were regarding them.

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

KINGSTON, Ontario—Prof. Oscar D. Skelton, head of the department of economics in Queen's University, Kingston, and one of the Canadian Government's advisers on economic questions, in an address on "Unemployment," stated that, in regard to remedies, better technical training would make men more adaptable. Vocational guidance was necessary to permit boys and girls to choose their life work with their eyes open. The organization of the labor market by a system of labor exchanges, such as had been established in Great Britain, and were about to be established in Canada, would be of much service. The policy of reserving government contracts for slack times, in order to prevent extreme fluctuations, was difficult to carry out in practice, though, fortunately, there were at present in Canada many important and necessary public works, which had been postponed on account of the war, to keep the wheels of industry turning.

CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ontario—The Canadian National Exhibition has turned in to the city government the sum of \$90,597.74, the largest amount added to the city's revenue from this source in the history of the exhibition. The directors plan for even greater expansion in the future, and before next August hope to have erected a great arena for the judging of live stock, which is one of the most important features of the fair. Another possibility within the immediate future is the erection of a magnificent British building, which will be reserved exclusively for the display of goods manufactured in the British Isles.

LAKE CHAMPLAIN TRAFFIC
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Montreal, Quebec—The Antiquarian and Numismatic Society of Montreal, an old organization located in the historic Château de Ramezay and in possession of a valuable collection of historical relics, advocates the establishment of a chain of war museums in the leading cities throughout Canada. The matter was brought

SOCIAL CLUBS AND PROHIBITION

Many Are Considering the Question of Liquor Abolishment in View of the Imminence of the United States Going Dry

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Many social clubs throughout the United States are beginning to give recognition to the question of abolishing the sale of liquor, which has been considered by many of them as a necessary adjunct to a profitable career. The question is being taken up because of the imminence of the inauguration of nation-wide prohibition for an indefinite period under the War-Time Act of Congress, which will go into effect on the first of next July. Further than this they want to be prepared for ratification of the Federal Prohibition Amendment, in operation one year after the day the necessary number of states have given it their endorsement.

Many club interests express much satisfaction over the probability of the abolition of liquor from these social institutions. They say that social clubs depending upon the sale of liquor for an existence are not serving a useful purpose and ought to terminate their activities. They admit that the club life of the nation will be greatly improved and standards raised when the influences of liquor have been removed.

Prohibition need not close clubs in the United States if they are conducted on a sound financial basis, according to the superintendent of one of the largest and oldest clubs in Boston, which just closed its fiscal year with a substantial profit, less than an eighth of which was due to the sale of intoxicating liquor.

"No club should be dependent upon the sale of liquor for its financial existence," said this official to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "All that is required is careful supervision of the club accounts and application of economies in every department, most of all in the kitchen."

"I do not think that a majority of the managers of clubs and club officials in the United States believe just yet that prohibition is close at hand, and for that reason some ill-prepared clubs may be compelled to close their doors on July 1 next. These club men still have sufficient time to place their houses on a practically prohibitory basis, without inconveniencing the members. In fact, it would appear as if the solution of the problem would be to shut these members, during the next six months, the urgent necessity of eliminating liquor in order that they may be prepared when the dry time comes."

"Again I feel that many of my co-workers in other cities have the idea that prohibition, if it does come, will be only temporary and that they will merely have to lock the door of the wine cellar for a short time. It would seem, however, as if they might read the signs of the times a little better, and see the tendency in the western and southern parts of the United States, where prohibition is spreading very fast. I believe that within a few months, if not within a few weeks, a large majority of the members of this club will have become so accustomed to prohibition that they will discontinue any effort on the part of a few members to have liquor served at the tables, and that the use of liquor will go out of fashion."

"I believe also that the authorities of a large majority of the clubs in the United States will favor the complete clearance of the wine bins next June, if not before, in order that the clubs may begin the prohibition era with clean slate."

DRY REFERENDUM WILL BE PROTESTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—Dry leaders in Missouri are making ready to fight an expected plea in the Legislature for a referendum on the Federal Prohibition Amendment. Information that such a move is being planned has reached the offices of the Missouri Anti-Saloon League.

"Such a referendum," said Dr. W. C. Shupp, head of the dry forces in the State, "would have no legal effect and would be valueless. No amendment to the Federal Constitution need be ratified by the people. It is a matter for the Legislature alone. It would be the same as a straw vote on a presidential election. There is no provision of the federal Constitution for such a referendum."

SELLERS OF POOR MILK IN MEMPHIS FINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

MEMPHIS, Tennessee—Seven Greek restaurant-keepers and one dairyman were arraigned before the police court and fined by Judge L. T. Fitzhugh for selling milk ranging from 10 to 35 per cent below the standard. The defendants were arrested by the pure food officer who testified that he bought milk from them as a customer, which he afterward submitted to the city chemist for examination. Most of the restaurant-keepers stated that the milk sold by them was intended for cooking purposes, but that explanation did not prevent the court from imposing a fine of \$50 on each one of them. The dairyman was likewise fined \$10 on a charge of dipping milk instead of delivering it to customers in bottles.

POWER INQUIRY PROPOSED

AUGUSTA, Maine—The first move for proposed water-power legislation at the session of the Legislature, which opened on Wednesday, was made by Representative Ralph L. Perkins, of Orono, who, under suspension of the rules, introduced a resolve providing for an investigation of the water-power possibilities of Maine by an impartial and non-partisan commission. Mr. Perkins expressed the belief that such an investigation would cost \$50,000.

LAKE CHAMPLAIN TRAFFIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURLINGTON, Vermont—Several million feet more lumber arrived in this city in 1918 by boats on Lake

Champlain than in any like period for more than 30 years. The total number of lumber barges which unloaded at Burlington was 171, while the largest number of boats in any of the other years was 135. Between 29,000,000 and 30,000,000 feet of lumber was handled, the greater part of this being spruce for government work.

BOMB ATTACKS INVESTIGATED

Philadelphia Explosions Are Charged to Bolshevism by Acting Police Superintendent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Illinois—Under the caption "No More Propaganda in Schoolbooks," the Masonic Chronicler of this city points out that school histories and geographies will have to be rewritten, and declares that "it well behoves Masons and all other loyal Americans to see that in the rewriting process not only Germanism but (Roman) Catholicism is rigorously kept out." The Chronicler says that some textbooks recently adopted contain matter "pronouncedly Roman Catholic."

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—W. Jett Lauck, secretary of the National War Labor Board, has informed the harbor workers here that owing to the failure to fill the places on the New York Harbor Wage Adjustment Board, as recommended by the War Labor Board, the Secretary of Labor has requested the War Labor Board, because of the War Labor Board, to hear the case.

WARNING ISSUED ON SCHOOL HISTORIES

Masonic Chronicler Says Textbooks Recently Adopted Contain Writings That Are "Pronouncedly Roman Catholic"

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WORLD LABOR BOARD TO HEAR NEW YORK CASE

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KITCHEN GARDENS PRESENT AN ISSUE

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GREATER BALTIMORE REGIME BEGINS

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FOREIGN - BORN TO AID MEMORIAL

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NOTABLES ON LINER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—The liner George Washington was due to sail late on Wednesday night, carrying the Chinese delegates to the Peace Conference, who arrived here recently. She also carried Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, who goes to Europe to superintend naval mobilization.

COAL RULE RESCINDED

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS = GENERAL NEWS

MANY MEETINGS FOR LEAGUE MEN

Professional Baseball Management Is to Undergo a Number of Important Changes During the Next Few Weeks

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The next few weeks promise to be interesting ones for the followers of professional baseball in the United States, as several meetings are to be held which will result in many changes in the management of this national sport. On Friday of this week the three men who are to make up the major-league schedules for the season of 1919 will meet at French Lick, Indiana. They are J. A. Heydler, president of the National League of Professional Baseball Clubs; B. B. Johnson, president of the American League of Professional Baseball Clubs, and Barney Dreyfuss, president of the Pittsburgh National League Baseball Club. They will be in session three days, according to present plans.

On Monday the National Commission will meet in Cincinnati, Ohio, for the purpose of organizing for the coming season and the transaction of such other business as may need disposing of at this time. Following this the National Association of Minor Leagues is to hold a meeting in Chicago beginning Jan. 14, and two days later the National and American leagues are scheduled to hold their joint meeting in New York City.

The fans are awaiting the publication of the 1919 playing schedules of the two major leagues with much interest, as it has been announced that instead of the time-honored schedules of 154 games, next season's schedules will be composed of only 140 contests. It has been announced that the opening games will be played April 23 instead of April 11 or 12 as in years past; but as to when the season will close nothing definite has been given out. It is rumored that the World Series teams may go to Europe to play next fall if conditions seem right for such a trip at that time, and should this be the case, it is expected that the 1919 season will come to a close before the first of October with a correspondingly early date for the World Series.

The meeting of the National Commission will be awaited with eagerness as it is generally predicted that the trio that has made up this commission ever since it was started in 1904 will not continue another year. The National League has come out as favorable to a new form of commission, while the American League appears to be well satisfied with the present one. The minor leagues are not at all pleased with the present system. It has been proposed that the minors be given representation on the new commission. The one-man commission has also had a number of advocates, but it is generally believed that the new commission, provided, of course, a change is made, will be composed of three or five men with the two major leagues and the minors being represented by one delegate each, with one or two neutral representatives. If more than three men compose it, at any rate, it is practically certain that no league will have more than one representative, as has been the case with the National League up to the present time.

The question of players' contracts are pretty sure to receive a lot of attention at the joint meeting of the National and American leagues. Not only will the question of salaries be discussed, but the question of whether the players whose contracts were terminated early in the 1918 season on account of the work-or-fight rule still belong to the clubs they were connected with at that time, as well as the number of players each club shall carry will come up for decision.

That there is going to be a decided reduction in players' salaries from now on is practically certain. All of the Federal League war-time contracts have now run out, and those players who were benefiting from them will have to sign this year at a much lower figure. Many of the salaries paid during the past three or four years have been cut off all proportion and have resulted in big drains on the club treasuries, and there is no question but what many of them must be reduced if the clubs are to come out whole.

Many of the players are inclined to believe that they are free agents, as their clubs gave them their releases early last fall on account of the work-or-fight rule. As the clubs did this because the United States Government declared that baseball was a non-essential and that the players of draft age must quit the game, it is hardly possible that court action would be favorable to the views of the players. Furthermore there is little chance for the players to claim salary from the time the leagues ceased up to the time their contracts called for.

While there may be some question as to whether the players who received their releases last fall are still the property of the clubs that released them, from a legal point of view, there can hardly be any question from a baseball point of view. The clubs claim that these players are still reserved by them and they will no doubt see that this claim holds good. As long as the clubs stand together and respect the claims of each other, so long will the players belong to them. The club owners realize that they must respect the contracts of each other and in that way, if by no other, they will hold on to their players this year.

Predicting what changes will be

made in professional baseball is a difficult task this year; but there is one thing certain and that is that there are many big changes coming and they are going to work for the betterment of the national game.

HEYDLER NAMES HIS COMMITTEES

National League President Selects Club Owners for Special Work During the Coming Year

NEW YORK, New York—J. A. Heydler has sent out a call for a National League of Professional Baseball Clubs meeting here Jan. 15. The league will discuss several internal matters before the joint meeting with the American League, which is scheduled for the next day.

President Heydler has announced the names of the new board of directors and National League committees which will serve during the coming year. They are:

Board of Directors—C. H. Ebbets, Brooklyn; A. G. Herrmann, Cincinnati; H. N. Hempstead, New York; W. F. Baker, Philadelphia; J. A. Heydler, chairman ex officio.

Committee on Constitution—A. G. Herrmann, chairman; W. F. Baker, Philadelphia; Branch Rickey, St. Louis.

Committee on Playing Rules—J. A. Heydler, chairman; Barney Dreyfuss, Pittsburgh; William Veeck, Chicago.

Committee on Telegraphy—H. N. Hempstead, New York; chairman; C. H. Ebbets, Brooklyn; W. F. Baker, Philadelphia.

DYKEMAN RENAMED AS B. Y. C. COMMODORE

NEW YORK, New York—At the annual meeting of the nominating committee of the Brooklyn Yacht Club C. V. Dykeman was renamed for commodore. Dykeman has acted in this capacity for the Brooklyn club for the last two years. J. A. Still was named for vice-commodore, E. Wilson, rear commodore, A. MacDougall, secretary, and J. H. Brophy, treasurer.

Those selected to act on the regatta committee are C. L. Kelly, James Booth, T. J. Moore and C. L. Gilbert. The election will take place in the Crescent Athletic Club, Jan. 6.

COLLEGE FOOTBALL SCORES 1918

	ILLINOIS	WISCONSIN
3-Chautauk A. F.	6	6-Camp Grant
6-Great Lakes	7	21-Beloit
9-Chicago	7	6-Illinois
12-Iowa	6	6-Minnesota
22-Wisconsin	7	7-Mich. A. C.
13-Ohio State	6	14-Ohio State
29-Chicago	5	3
86	14 42	44
MICHIGAN	NORTHWESTERN	
23-Cage	6	6-Great Lakes
12-Chicago	6	6-Chicago N. R.
15-Syracuse	6	47-Knox
21-Mich. A. C.	6	21-Chicago
14-Ohio State	6	7-Iowa
96	6 75	23
IOWA	MINNESOTA	
6-Great Lakes	10	6-All-Stars
12-Nebraska	6	24-All-Stars
27-Cal.	6	30-Endicott A. M.
34-Journal Col.	6	25-St. Thomas
5-Michigan	6	55-Notre Dame
21-Iowa State	6	6-Iowa
22-Northwestern	6	6-Wisconsin
6-Chicago N. R.	6	7-Chicago
6-Camp Dodge	6	6-Chicago
123	56 167	46
OHIO STATE	INDIANA	
41-Wesleyan	6	1-Kentucky S.
34-Dennison	6	3-Camp Taylor
56-Cage	6	47-Harrison
9-Illinois	12	12-Iowapella
7-Great Lakes	14	6-Camp Dodge
124	27 64	31
CHICAGO	PURDUE	
7-Chicago N. R.	14	5-Dearborn
3-Purdue	6	7-Chicago
6-Michigan	13	14-Mich. A. C.
9-Northwestern	21	55-Wabash
7-Illinois	29	6-Notre Dame
6-Great Lakes	7	6-Great Lakes
16	91 87	74
PENNNSYLVANIA	COLUMBIA	
47-Newport T. S.	7	4-Wash. & Jeff.
6-Helena N. T.	6	37-Pennsylvania
32-Williams	6	27-O. B. W.
12-Michigan	6	23-Gorgia Tech.
27-Ursinus	6	6-Camp Dodge
6-Great Lakes	7	9-Cleveland N. R.
282	29 149	16
SYRACUSE	MAINE	
13-Army Trans.	6	14-Portland N. R.
34-Dartmouth	6	6-Bates
53-Brown	6	6-Bowdoin
9-Michigan	6	6-Rock, N. R.
20-Columbia	6	9-Colby
21-Harvard	6	20-N. H. State
141	21 55	28
PITTSBURGH		
27-U. S. Minn.	6	7-Syracuse
6-Lehigh Island	7	7-Camp Merritt
12-Swarthmore	7	21-Amherst
23-Lafayette	6	32-Union
6-Pittsburgh	6	6-Wabash
27-Ursinus	6	7-Camp Dodge
6-Great Lakes	7	6-Great Lakes
16	91 87	74
PENNNSYLVANIA	COLUMBIA	
27-U. S. Minn.	6	7-Syracuse
6-Lehigh Island	7	7-Camp Merritt
12-Swarthmore	7	21-Amherst
23-Lafayette	6	32-Union
6-Pittsburgh	6	7-Camp Dodge
27-Ursinus	6	6-Wabash
6-Great Lakes	7	6-Great Lakes
167	71 94	27
HARVARD	WESLEYAN	
7-Tufts	6	5-Amherst
14-Boston	6	19-Williams
5-Brown	6	6-Columbia
24	12 24	14
PRINCETON	COLBY	
26-Naval P. S.	6	13-Bowdoin
28-Camp Upton	7	6-Maine
21-Dartmouth	6	6-Syracuse
12-Swarthmore	7	12-N. Y. Univ.
54	7 13	9
AMHERST	WILLIAMS	
9-Wesleyan	5	14-Tigers
7-Columbia	21	6-Wesleyan
21-Trinity	6	9-Amherst
20-Williams	6	20-Williams
48	26 14	29
BROWN	BATES	
6-Syracuse	53	6-Maine
7-Phil. Morris	21	6-Portland N. R.
24-Dartmouth	6	6-N. H. State
6-Harvard	6	6-Bowdoin
41	77 0	31
DARTMOUTH	BOWDOIN	
29-Norwich	6	13-Portland N. R.
6-Middlebury	6	6-Portland Res.
26-Portland N. Y.	6	7-Maine
6-Syracuse	34	6-Bates
6-Pennsylvania	21	6-Bates
6-Brown	6	6-Bowdoin
78	82 26	25

KANSAS STATE A. C. HAS ONE VETERAN

Coach Z. G. Clevenger Expects to Turn Out Another Fast Basketball Five for the Missouri Valley Conference Race

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MANHATTAN, Kansas—Though it has not scheduled any Missouri Valley Conference contests prior to Feb. 6, the Kansas State Agricultural College plans to play its full quota of basketball games this season. The schedule, still incomplete, comprises 13 games, and Coach Z. G. Clevenger is negotiating for the five other games allowed under the Valley rules.

While only one regular from last year's team will be back, this does not discourage local followers of the game. They point out that the same condition prevailed last year, but that a team was built up which finished second in the conference, losing only to the strong Missouri five.

The one regular who will be in the game this season is E. F. Whedon '19, who played a strong game at center in 1918. A substitute forward—who won his letter last year, however—will be in the game. This is G. A. Folz '19. G. W. Hinds '20, who played forward, is still in the army, and probably will not return before the opening of the second semester, if he does then.

At least four members of last year's freshman team are expected to show up for practice. As the first-year men showed up unusually well last season, the acquisition of this quartet is expected to add greatly to the strength of the squad. The men who will certainly be back from last year's freshman are H. Bunker and W. Howe, forwards, and E. Cowell and M. S. Winters, guards. G. S. Jennings, who made a brilliant record at center on the 1918-freshman team, may also return.

Two men who played two years ago are further possibilities. K. H. Kecker '20, who won his letter as a forward in 1917, may be in college again. L. R. Miller '20, who played guard on the freshman team two years ago, is in college now and will be out for basketball practice.

The schedule as so far arranged comprises 11 Missouri Valley and two outside games. In addition, the Aggies may play Washington University, in the conference, and St. Mary's College, Washburn College, and Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, which are not in the Missouri Valley list. Perhaps three of these games may be played in January. The present schedule follows:

Feb. 6 and 7—University of Kansas at Manhattan; 11—Iowa State College at Ames; 12 and 13—Drake University at Des Moines; 21 and 22—University of Oklahoma at Manhattan; 27 and 28—University of Kansas at Lawrence.

March 4 and 5—University of Nebraska at Manhattan; 14 and 15—University of Missouri at Columbia.

LIEUT. T. C. RODMAN WINS FLYING PRIZE

NEW YORK, New York—Lieut. T. C. Rodman of the United States Marine Corps, was winner of the competition for the Curtiss Marine Flying trophy with its cash prize of \$1000 which ended Tuesday, according to an announcement made by the Aero Club of America. Lieutenant Rodman's victory makes the Aero Club permanent holder of the trophy, its members having won the competition for three successive years.

The winning flight was made Monday evening in Pensacola, Florida, with a large Curtiss flying boat, equipped with two Liberty motors. Lieutenant Rodman carried 11 passengers and flew 581 nautical miles, with one landing for fuel, in 9 h. 12 m. Under the rules of the contest there was a five per cent penalty for each landing during the flight and a bonus of five per cent for each passenger carried, thus giving the winner credit for a flight of more than 900 miles.

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MONTRÉAL PLANS A BASKETBALL LEAGUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTRÉAL, Quebec—At a meeting of representatives of the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association, the Shamrock Amateur Athletic Association, McGill University and three branches of the Y. M. C. A., it was decided to organize a basketball league. An effort will be made to interest Toronto, Quebec, Ottawa and Sherbrooke in the league which, with those centers entered, would be known as the Inter-Provincial Basketball League.

Should the outside cities decide not to become affiliated, the league will be known as the Montreal League, and will comprise at least six teams which would furnish a good schedule of games.

R. F. NELLIGAN RELEASED

AYER, Massachusetts—Capt. R. F. Nelligan was honorably discharged Tuesday as athletic director for Camp Devens. He will resume his work as instructor in physical education at Amherst College.

NEW YORK TRAINING TRIP

BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

YEAR'S RECORD
IN STOCK MARKET

Cross Currents in Price Movements During 1918 on New York Stock Exchange Are Pronounced—Volume Less

NEW YORK, New York—There were probably more cross currents in the stock market during 1918 than in any other year in a generation. Developments of national and international importance crowded each other. The stock market could not be consistent for any length of time.

The results are skeletonized in a series of groups of stocks below. Copper, steel, and traction stocks were generally lower at the end of the year than at the beginning; an exception is Steel common. Rails representing creditor railroads are generally higher; those representing railroads very much dependent on the government are lower. Except for an occasional case, stocks in all the other groups are higher than a year ago. Many record high prices were reached in the industrial list.

The volume of stock transactions was smaller by about 50,000,000 shares in 1918 than in 1917. The volume of bond transactions, measured on a basis of par values, however, was about \$900,000,000 greater than in the previous year. This increase was due to heavier Liberty bond trading.

Below are listed 19 groups of stocks traded in on the New York Stock Exchange. Closing prices of 1917 are given, together with high and low marks of 1918 and closing prices or bids Dec. 30, 1918.

*Showing Closing
Tues. Dec. 21 High Low Dec. 30*

Name of Security 1917 1918 1918 1918

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS Int Harv NJ (new) 112 121 104 112

Adv Rumely pfd. 28 62 27 58

*Old stock

AUTOMOBILES General Motors 104 104 102 102

Studebaker 49 52 72 54

Chandler 63 68 68 68

Maxwell 25 42 23 28

CLOTHING Amer Woolen 45 60 44 50

Natl Cloth & Suit 53 60 55 62

Cluett Peabody 44 56 45 61

CHEMICAL Am Am Chem 78 105 78 101

Virg Carb Chem 34 60 23 51

COAL Pittsburgh Coal 45 58 42 46

Pittsburgh & W Va 21 40 22 27

ANACONDA 115 74 58 58

APPARATUS 53 52 51 50

Utah 81 92 73 72

Kennecott 32 41 29 31

China 42 47 31 37

ELECTRIC IMPLEMENTS General Electric 122 158 127 145

Westinghouse 49 57 38 42

Allis-Chalmers 18 37 17 22

ELECTRIC LIGHT & GAS Consid Gas 53 105 82 95

People's Gas 38 61 39 47

Columbia Gas 32 44 28 42

Ohio Cities Gas 37 48 35 46

ELECTRIC TRACTION Bkln Rap Trans 47 48 25 25

Int'l Cons pfd. 45 47 17 18

LEAD AND PAINT Equipments Amer Car & Fdy 69 92 68 92

Amer Locomo 52 71 53 60

Baldwin Locomo 58 103 56 73

FOOD AND CAN Corn Products 31 50 29 47

Amer Lined 26 47 27 45

Amer Cotton Oil 27 44 25 30

Amer Can 38 50 34 46

Conti Can 86 85 65 67

Loose-Wiles 16 18 15 16

RAILROADS Atchison 85 95 81 92

Southern Pac 110 110 80 101

New Haven 115 125 100 128

Norfolk & Wistrn 120 132 114 120

Pennsylvania 47 50 41 42

N Y Central 71 85 67 72

New Haven 32 37 27 33

Balti & Ohio 53 62 47 45

RUBBER U S Rubber 52 78 51 79

Kelly-Springfield 44 42 43 43

Goodrich 37 59 38 55

SHIPPING Int'l M pfld. 83 123 83 112

Atl G & W 97 120 97 106

Pacific Mail 24 49 23 38

STEEL U S Steel 90 116 86 101

Lackawanna Steel 77 91 65 66

Bethlehem "B" 75 94 58 60

Gulf States Steel 99 111 58 59

SUGAR Cuba Cane Sugar 27 34 27 29

Amer Sug Ref 58 116 98 111

FIELD CROPS' VALUE SHOWS INCREASE

CHICAGO, Illinois—A representative of the Canadian Northern road says: "The total value of field crops in Canada in 1918 is \$1,383,000,000. In 1917 the total was \$1,144,636,450, compared with \$886,494,900 in 1916 and \$552,771,500 in 1913. Consequently, during the four years of war, the value of field crops of Canada has more than doubled. To a considerable extent this is due to increased production, stimulated by double incentives of patriotism and self interest, but the large increase in price of all commodities has been also an important factor. Wheat, for instance, which in 1913 was on the average for Canada only 66 cents a bushel, is now \$1.95; potatoes that were 50 cents are now \$1.40 a bushel; and hay, which was \$1.50 the ton, is now \$16.25. Corresponding increases are observable for all principal crops."

HOUSTON OILS EARNINGS NEW YORK, New York—The Houston Oil Company reports for the fiscal year ended Sept. 30, 1918, surplus after charges of \$1,283,441, equal (after deduction of preferred dividends) to \$3.63 a share on \$20,000,000 outstanding common stock, compared with \$2.11 a share in the previous year. Changes in earnings follow:

Total receipts 1,500,563 Increase \$125,870

Sur aft chgs. 1,283,441 188,174

Pfd divs. 676,157 4,206

Surplus 607,291 183,974

MATURITIES OF ROADS FOR 1919

CONVERSION OF FOREIGN BONDS

Considerable Interest Taken by American Investors in Advantages Offered by Changing Into Long-Term Securities

BOSTON, Massachusetts—With the concern will, after unstated tax allowance, show more than \$12 a share earned on the common stock, which in view of general uncertainties as to the transitional period in business makes dividend conservatism in order. This showing is slightly less than expected earlier in the year, but the increased tax reserve probably means real earnings nearer 20 per cent when compared on a similar basis with the 33 per cent of last year and the 39 per cent of 1916.

For the full year it is probable that the concern will, after unstated tax allowance, show more than \$12 a share earned on the common stock, which in view of general uncertainties as to the transitional period in business makes dividend conservatism in order. This showing is slightly less than expected earlier in the year, but the increased tax reserve probably means real earnings nearer 20 per cent when compared on a similar basis with the 33 per cent of last year and the 39 per cent of 1916.

A free market now exists in leather as elsewhere, but prices hold around the former maxima, and in one or two cases above, and there is no visible slackening in demand. There have been no cancellations in the raw material. Whatever the vicissitudes in military orders for shoes, the fact remains that civilian needs of demobilized soldiers and sailors should fully take up any slack. As a matter of fact, the whole world is relatively short of leather for all purposes. Considerable foreign orders also are in sight.

The Central Leather Company is thus doing a good business, although with fairly high costs, and there is little in sight to forecast any unfavorable trend to earnings such as followed the break in hides last year. Remaining military needs and those of civilian trade will take all the leather in sight for months. There is some present weakness in hides, due to cancellations, but it will be only temporary, because it will be some time before the influx of foreign hides again reaches large proportions.

The next foreign issue to mature will be United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland 5½ per cent convertible notes. Feltly next. There are approximately \$140,000,000 outstanding, but as they may be converted into a long-term 5½ per cent loan, running 20 years, it is reasonable to expect a large part will be converted before maturity. That they now command a large premium indicates that many purchasers purpose to convert into the long-term issue. United Kingdom of Great Britain also has \$150,000,000 5½ per cent notes due Nov. 1, 1919. This issue has no convertible feature.

French République 5½ per cent secured convertible loan, of which there is approximately \$90,000,000 outstanding, falls due April 1, 1919. It is convertible into 5½ per cent 20-year loan of the French Republic. The present price indicates a large part will be converted.

The largest foreign war loan sold in the United States was the Anglo-French 4½ per cent loan for \$500,000,000. These bonds mature Oct. 15, 1920. They are convertible into joint Anglo-French 4½ per cent loan running 15 to 25 years, it is quite probable a large amount will be converted as the 4½ per cent joint bond of these two nations would be considered a high grade investment in normal times.

British consols bore 3 per cent from the beginning of the Nineteenth Century down to 1889. The rate was then reduced to 2½ per cent, and in 1903 reduced to 2½ per cent.

The appended table goes back to the crest of the high movement for gilt-edge securities in the latter part of the last century. This gives investors an opportunity of judging the extreme limit they might look for based upon prices available for French and British issues in the past. It is hardly to be expected that such prices will be realized again within the present generation. But a return to something like the price level before the European War may be experienced by holders of Anglo-French bonds, for instance, who choose to convert into the 15-year 4½ per cent bonds.

As the 4½ per cent bonds will be the joint and several obligations of the British and French governments, it is to be expected their market price will be approximately on a parity with either British consols or French rentes—whatever command the higher price as measured by income yield.

The following shows the average between high and low prices for French 3 per cent rentes and British consols in the last 20 years, down to the outbreak of the European war, with income yields therefrom and percentage price at which a 15-year 4½ per cent bond would sell, to yield the net profits from the production of oil.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—A restraining order has been issued by Judge Tillman D. Johnson of the federal court preventing Daniel O. Larson, Utah State Treasurer, from selling the properties of mining concerns estimated to be worth \$300,000,000. Properties for Levy Which They Refuse to Pay

Injunction Against Sale of \$300,000,000 Properties for Levy Which They Refuse to Pay

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PROFITEERING LAID TO DOCTORS

Nurses Included in the Charges Which Are to Be Investigated by an Ohio State Board

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CLEVELAND, Ohio — The Ohio State Board of Medical Registration and Examination is to inquire into charges of profiteering by certain Cleveland physicians during the past two months. Dr. L. E. Siemon of Cleveland, member of the board, has just announced.

This inquiry into charges that physicians and nurses have taken advantage of the recent demands upon them and the absence of other physicians in military service to make exorbitant charges for professional work, will be made at a meeting of the board, to be held in this city early in January.

The state board's action against profiteering physicians follows an investigation already opened by the Cleveland Academy of Medicine. The resolution was introduced by Dr. J. E. Tuckerman, vice-president of the academy, well known in public life in Cleveland, as well as in his profession. Dr. Tuckerman says he believes it to be the duty of the profession to sift to the bottom the reports regarding profiteering by physicians and nurses. Dr. C. L. McDonald, secretary of the academy, in explaining the situation, says:

"The resolution as passed by the academy is so worded that any unethical practice on the part of any one connected in any way with the practice of medicine in Cleveland will come within the scope of the investigation."

Dr. McDonald further said that the inquiry would not only go into charges for doctors' calls and nursing, but would also include charges asked for serum and antitoxins and the administration of these drugs by physicians.

The action of the academy followed closely upon the Cleveland City Council's investigation of charges of profiteering by nurses.

MEMORIAL ROAD SYSTEM IS URGED

Proposal Made That United States Honor Its Soldiers and Sailors With National Highways

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

Brunswick, Maine—Frederick L. Smith, a graduate of Bowdoin College, and now at the head of the Penn Charter School in Philadelphia, believes that the gratitude of the United States to its soldiers and sailors who gave themselves to the service of humanity, can best be shown in a great comprehensive system of highways.

"Because of the obvious help of such a system in promoting great enterprises," said Mr. Smith, "the project should enlist the vigorous support of manufacturing and commercial interests. From its sentimental appeal to the patriotism and gratitude of the nation, it is sure to gain the enthusiastic aid of historical and social organizations."

The arrangement of trunk lines and subsidiary branches, the method of naming highways, parks and bridges after distinguished soldiers and statesmen, the coordination of all details of the general plan, should be placed in the hands of a national commission.

"In its execution there is scope for every variety of talent and ability, of brain and brawn, of zeal and enthusiasm. The plan has the added merit of progressive usefulness. While under construction it is still useful. Under construction it is still useful. With every extension its utility is increased."

"In due time would be opened up and made accessible to the nation all the grandeur of the sea and mountains, the charm of forest, lake and stream. With the revelation of the great out of doors, with its call from trees and flowers, clear air and sunshine, will come in larger measure the inspiration to nobler thoughts."

The sentiment of the country, quite aside from any consideration of a memorial, has long been ripe for such a system of roads. The exigencies of war have demonstrated the need and value of better means of communication. No other form of expenditure yields quicker returns in dividends or satisfaction, or leaves a deeper impress of permanent prosperity. This knowledge has come from the experience of every community and accounts for the rapid development of highway improvement once started in all parts of the country.

"Of all the great warriors the world has produced, the names of Caesar and Napoleon stand out as supreme. Of their military triumphs, nothing remains today as a contribution to the progress of the world to be compared to the system of permanent highways which they created. With prophetic foresight, the best minds of the ages visioned the transcendent value to state and nation of free and permanent communication."

NEAR-BEER COURT ORDER IS MODIFIED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Reno, Nevada—The manufacture and sale of near-beer, a beverage containing, it is alleged, one-tenth of one per cent alcohol, is authorized by the state Supreme Court, in a decision just filed granting the motion of the Reno Brewing Company to modify a temporary injunction issued by District Judge Moran of Washoe County, preventing the manufacture, storage or sale of the drink, pending the final determination of the issues involved. The Supreme Court said, in modifying the injunction, that inasmuch as the

beverage is non-intoxicating and containing less than one-half of one percent alcohol, it does not appear that the public will be greatly damaged if its manufacture and sale is permitted, pending the final determination of the case. Final argument on the matter was set for Jan. 15, 1919.

LOCOMOTIVES FOR RUSSIA ON THE WAY

Railroad Equipment, Valued at Rising \$30,000,000, on Pacific Coast, Starts for Destination

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SEATTLE, Washington—Accumulation in Seattle and other ports of the Pacific Coast of locomotives and other railway supplies and equipment, valued at rising \$30,000,000, ordered by the Russian Government and lying idle for the past year, has now started to clear on steamers supplied by the United States Shipping Board, three steamers having already sailed for Russia, all going to Vladivostok. As soon as one vessel sails another immediately comes to port, so that the material is moving rapidly. New cargoes are constantly coming from the East, where they are being manufactured.

This work is under the supervision of M. Jurin and M. Kaganovsky, of the Russian Mission of Ways of Communication, who have recently come to Seattle from New York, the headquarters of the mission. They are working in cooperation with the United States Shipping Board, the War Trade Board and the Quartermaster's Department, who act as agents for some of the steamers.

An order placed last year by the Russian Government for 2000 locomotives and 40,000 cars was only partly filled on account of unsettled conditions of the war. This order is now being completed and shipped, as Russia is in need of this rolling stock for the rehabilitation and building of Russian and Siberian railroads.

M. Kaganovsky is doing much to acquaint the people of the Pacific Coast with the economic conditions and national resources of Russia and the outlook of future business relations between Russia and the United States. With this object in view a Russian club has been established in Seattle the purposes of which are to promote and sustain friendly, social and commercial relations between the citizens of the United States and the citizens of Russia; and to aid in the education, advancement, development and intellectual understanding of and between the two nations.

Currency Shipment Held

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—One billion rubles in bank notes printed in this country and sent to Russia aboard an American transport are held at Vladivostok, awaiting a decision by the Japanese, British, French and United States governments as to their disposition. The notes were ordered by Russian bank some time ago, but rapid changes in government made the standing of the bank a question that could not be determined. The question also arose as to whether the delivery of the shipment would further inflate the Russian currency, already inflated under the Bolshevik régime, which is still issuing notes. Originally the bank had a gold reserve to cover the issue.

The Omsk Government, greatly in need of funds, asked that the bank notes be turned over to it, and the Russian ambassador at Washington and Paris joined in this request. The United States, to facilitate matters, shipped the notes to Vladivostok in order to have them on hand in case it was decided to deliver them to the government at Omsk.

NON-PARTISAN LEAGUE HEAD FREED BY COURT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

FARGO, North Dakota—A. C. Townley, president of the Non-Partisan League, was discharged here last week from bankruptcy by Judge C. F. Amidon of the United States District Court. Judge Amidon denied every motion made by the counsel for the trustees, who asked that Mr. Townley be required to account for approximately \$14,000 in cash and also turn over ownership of the so-called league newspapers. The court held the moneys were paid by the Non-Partisan League for organization purposes and that he had no interest in the newspapers. Mr. Townley had a debt of nearly \$80,000, contracted while farming, and had assets of only \$500.

GEN. HODGES TRANSFERRED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Maj.-Gen. Harry F. Hodges, who commanded the twenty-sixth United States division during its period of training at Camp Devens, in Massachusetts, has been ordered by the War Department to Camp Sevier, Greenville, South Carolina, to take command of the twentieth division on Jan. 3.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS FAVORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

RIO JANEIRO, Brazil—The United States cruisers Tacoma, Cleveland and Denver have arrived here from St. Thomas. They will take the place of the cruisers under Admiral Caperton which have been patrolling the Southern Atlantic.

STATE OWNERSHIP ISSUES ARE RAISED

South Dakota Legislature May Act on Recently Adopted Amendments to Constitution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MICHELL, South Dakota—There is much interest with regard to what action will be taken by the incoming Legislature under the enlarged powers granted to that body in the November election. At that time all of the so-called public ownership amendments to the state constitution, five in number, were passed by substantial majorities. It now remains for the Legislature to enact the necessary legislation to carry out the will of the people as so expressed.

Under the amendments the State may purchase, develop and operate plants for the development of water power; engage in the manufacture of cement and cement products for the people of the State; provide for state hail insurance; engage in the mining and distribution of coal; purchase, construct and operate elevators and warehouses within or without the State; and buy or construct flouring mills and packing houses within the State.

The Non-Partisan League exerted a potent influence in securing the submission of these amendments to the people and their ratification at the polls. However, the coming Legislature is overwhelmingly Republican in both branches, and there seems to be considerable diversity of opinion as to what action may be taken.

The constitution provides that no money shall be appropriated for the purposes enumerated except upon a two-thirds vote of the members elect in each branch of the Legislature. Hence, this will give a minority the power to obstruct all legislation on these matters if they so desire. But it is felt that in such an event those responsible will be blamed for disobeying the wish of the people. In whatever way the situation is met, it is significant that the makers of our fundamental laws expressly decreed that this should be required as a qualification to any office of public trust.

The reading of the Bible in the public schools will result in confusion and family quarrels. The Bible to be taught must be interpreted and the variety of interpretations are as numerous as are the religions embraced today. The teacher reading the Bible will interpret it according to lights of his belief, and as teachers change so will the meanings of the Bible change. And besides this, as may be easily conceived, all these various interpretations may possibly differ from those of the child's parents, and so we have here planted the seeds of discontent and misunderstanding.

This resolution is diametrically opposed to the spirit of our Constitution. Our government was organized with one great ideal in view, that is, freedom, freedom of thought, freedom of action, freedom of press and freedom of religion. Ever since its foundation this government has stood and fought for freedom and now after 142 years of steadfastness to this ideal, this resolution threatens to undermine the very foundation of our national existence. It has always been our policy to maintain as entities, the government and the church. Let us keep them apart!

Aero squadrons included are the one hundred and sixty-second, one hundred and first, two hundred and fifty-seventh, one hundred and eighty-four, four hundred and eighty-third, four hundred and nineteenth, and six hundred and forty-ninth companies. The air service mechanics include the seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth companies. The ordnance department with 106 officers and 2429 men and the one hundred and sixteenth engineers and train, 26 officers and 1699 men also were among the units designated for early return.

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

In the Golden Pool

(The Adventures of a Little Goldfish)

After the sun had finished his song to the little tadpoles, for that is what the funny, greenish-gray little fish really were, who had been tumbling over and over so merrily in the water, and round and round, there all at once seemed to be a startling commotion in front of the little Goldfish.

One of the fattest of the tadpoles, whose tail was the shortest, was flopping about in a most extraordinary manner. He called out excitedly:

"Oh, I feel so funny inside."

The others immediately gathered round him, in the most interested way, and soon the little Goldfish saw, as well as the others, that there were strange-looking lumps starting to come out on him; two up in front, underneath, and two close to his tail, or the place where his tail had been, for as the sun had told them in his song:

"Look in, you will see

in quite a jiffy,

That your tails are going to bed,
And arms and some legs
Which are hatched from was eggs
Are coming to life instead."

And they were coming, indeed. They grew larger and larger!

The others were all absorbed in watching the process, as was the little Goldfish also. Then the humps seemed to have a curious tickling effect, so that the tadpole started to wriggle tremendously, which sent the others away from him, wiggling their own tails with laughter at his antics.

Suddenly a number of them stopped short in the water, with their mouths wide open, looking in the funniest surprised way at each other, and then they, too, gave the most startled jerks, and flop, flop they went all over the place, racing around in the wildest way in circles; and the next thing, the same little humps started to come out on them, in exactly the same way as they had on the first tadpole.

It was too funny to see them wriggling and squirming, darting at each other, tumbling and flopping over and over, nosing each other's humps, and finally darting away at the last touch, just as little boys do in their games.

Suddenly one of them cried:

"Lookit! Oh, look at Fatty!"

They all looked at the first tadpole, and there, perceptibly longer, was something—it looked as if—no, it couldn't be! Yes; there was no mistaking—they were legs!

"Hurrah!" said Fatty, or something like that.

"Oh, look at you!" another called, pointing in great glee with his nose, as he circled around the one nearest to himself.

"And you, and you, and you!" they all called back and forth pointing at each other in their own way, with huge enjoyment.

Legs were sprouting in all directions, that is, on all of them, as they raced around and around turning flip-flops and making figure eights, and twisty knots, all for sheer joy. In no very long while, most of them had lost their tails, and there in place of them, were the cunning little forelegs and hind legs and—feet!

"Splendid," breathed the little Goldfish, in a sort of rapture at the wonder of it.

The next surprising thing that occurred to the little tadpoles was that their heads became angular, with the sharp corners rounded off. Their eyes came out beneath beautifully sticking out brows, and the dull gray-green of their bodies changed to all sorts of lovely green mottlings.

As these changes took place, they swam without any more wriggling, but with steady stroke of the front legs and a kick of the hind legs, and presently they had reached the shore with the mossy banks, and had climbed out.

Such a rollicking game as then took place. They did not wait to grow accustomed to their new possessions, but started at once to play, and slid around the stems of the reeds and into and out of the crevices of the rocks, and played at catch-as-catch-can, and tag; and presently were swinging on the branches of the willows, for many of them had turned into little tree frogs, and they, especially, were having the perfect sense of happiness in their lives.

Needless to say, the little Goldfish had watched the wonderful unfolding of the little fish, or tadpoles, and had been as pleased as they were themselves at this change to a more complete self.

"I am so glad for them," he said. "And, since they are able to be on the land, they may see the little girl and tell her the quickest way to reach here, and also that I am already in the Golden Pool. I hope so."

At this, the little Goldfish suddenly felt a most peculiar sensation. A funny prickling, where his gill fins joined on in front and behind. His tail also felt very funny. He wiggled it, and worked his fins to make sure that they were still there.

"I wonder what is going to happen to me," he exclaimed, in great excitement. His fins and tail continued to feel funnier and funnier, and also tickled in a strange manner. He wondered if he was going to have some legs and arms, too. Anyway, he felt so glad and happy about things that he wanted to share his joy with some one else. So he cut a figure eight in the water, and cried out to the two or three tadpoles, who had been slow in developing, and therefore had not left the pool yet:

"They're coming! They're coming!"

"How do you know? You are not like us at all, you know," they called to him in response.

"I can feel them," he answered.

Suddenly the fat gray wrigglers ceased noticing him, and called hastily:

"Keep away—keep away! You might shove them in again!"

"That would be very upsetting; to

have them grow inside and then try to walk inside oneself, but it can't be, so it isn't," he concluded emphatically to himself.

The little Goldfish had been so interested that he had forgotten about himself and his peculiar sensations. He now tried to find out if there was anything to be seen, by turning his eyes back along his sides as far as he was able, but he was not very successful. He did think his gill fins were a little longer, or, at least, they seemed that way to him; and, as he bent himself sideways for a look at his fin fins and his tail, he thought them much bigger and longer than they had been before.

Just here he was again interrupted by the antics of the remaining tadpoles, who called to him to come and see them kick off in their new form; and he very gladly participated in their fun, that is, shared their sport by watching them as they finally had the last tail turned into a pair of legs and feet. They swam off toward the bank to join their fellows and left the little Goldfish applauding their successful adventure in frogginess.

"They are all so happy," he reflected; "but I am glad to be at last in the place of Promise and whatever comes to me here is sure to be right, so I am more than contented. It is about time for me to become acquainted with my new home, so I think I will explore a bit."

He had not gone very far over the lovely golden sands, passing as he did so small forests of beautifully colored water weeds, in all manner of golden green, amber and brown tones, before he saw and heard a school of small silver fish singing to their own scales:

SONG OF THE SILVER FISH
We fish live in the water,
We swim all round about;
We flap our tails
And wash our scales
Without once coming out.

We make them clear,
As clear can be
Because we wash them in the sea.

As they finished singing this, the little Goldfish hurried toward them, delighted to meet some of his own kind. He was just about to greet them in his best manner, when they all rose at their leader's command and the entire school stood on their tails in the water, in regular ranks, and saluted him.

"Most astonishing," he said to himself; but not to be outdone in politeness, he replied in kind:

"Thank you for your courtesy, friends," and he bowed to them, and waved his gill fins gracefully.

"Don't mention it. We are glad to see you."

"Of course. Because you know, you see."

"Certainly. We sing it; that is the scale our songs are written in," the leader answered enthusiastically.

"I see—" the little Goldfish started to say.

"No; not high C. Just medium for us, as our voices don't rise."

"Naturally. Your songs are in," politely assented the little Goldfish.

"Yes, that is the reason they are never out," replied the leader, and he turned to his companions with a comprehensive and gentle commendation.

All this while they had been standing on their tails in front of the little Goldfish, at attention, as if they were on guard for some very important person, which was very puzzling to him. Before he could ask them why they were doing so, they started to sing again with great enjoyment as they sang again with great enjoyment as they backed away from him:

We fish live in the water,
We swim all round about
Our scales you see,
We sing in C—
Because it is the fishes' key.
We flap our tails,
And sing our scales
Without once being out,
For when we swim
We're always in
The perfect key of sea—

Cause
It
In—
See?"

The End of the Tenth Adventure.

The Treasure of an Old-World Bureau

It must, surely, have served as a little-used, rarely entered chamber, where the neglected old bureau stood, writes Kenneth Grahame, in "The Golden Age." There was something very feminine in the faint hues of its faded brocades, in the rose and blue of such bits of china as yet remained, and in the delicate Old-World fragrance of potpourri from the great bowl—blue and white, with funny holes in its cover—that stood on the bureau's flat top...

Uncle Thomas was the first to draw my attention to the possibilities of the old bureau. He was pottering about the house one afternoon, having ordered me to keep at his heels for company—he was a man who hated to be left one minute alone—when his eye fell on it. "H'm! Sheraton!" he remarked. (He had a smattering of most things, this uncle, especially the vocabularies.) Then he let down the flap, and examined the empty pigeon-holes and dusty paneling. "Fine bit of inlay," he went on; "good work, all of it. I know the sort. There's secret drawer in there somewhere..."

But I had no time to waste in vain speculations. For, besides its own special bliss, who ever heard of a secret drawer with nothing in it? And oh, I did want money so badly! I mentally ran over the list of demands which were pressing me the most imperiously...

The room was very still as I ap-



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Exceeding the speed limit

proached the bureau; possessed it seemed to be by a sort of hush of expectation. The faint odor of Orris-root that floated forth as I let down the flap seemed to identify itself with the yellows and browns of the old wood, till hue and scent were of one quality and interchangeable. Even so, here this potpourri had mixed itself with the tints of the old brocade, and brocade and potpourri had long been one. With expectant fingers I explored the empty pigeon-holes and sounded the depths of the softly sliding drawers. No books that I knew of gave any general recipe for a quest like this; but the glory, should I succeed unaided, would be all the greater...

I restored the drawer, with its contents, to the trusty bureau, and heard the faint click with a certain satisfaction. Some other boy, perhaps, would have known now the reason why these priceless possessions still lay here unclaimed; but across the void of years I seemed to touch hands a moment with my little comrade of seasons...

In less than two minutes I had come across a rusty buttonhook. This was truly magnificent. In the nursery there existed, indeed, a general buttonhook, common to either sex; but none of us possessed a private and special buttonhook, to lend or to refuse as suited the high humor of the moment. I pocketed the treasure carefully, and proceeded. At the back of another drawer three old foreign stamps told me I was surely on the high road to fortune.

Following on these bracing incentives came a dull, blank period of unrewarded search. In vain I removed all the drawers and felt over every inch of the smooth surfaces, from front to back. Never a knob, spring or projection met the thrilling finger tips; unyielding the old bureau stood, stoutly guarding its secret, if secret it really had. I began to grow... disheartened. This was the first time that Uncle Thomas had proved shallow, uninform'd, a guide into blind alleys where the echoes mocked you. Was it any good persisting longer?... Hardly had I put my hand once more to away his treasures, one by one, and had cherished them secretly awhile, and then—what? Well, one would never know now the reason why these priceless possessions still lay here unclaimed; but across the void of years I seemed to touch hands a moment with my little comrade of seasons...

This is most surprising!" said Father Sparrow. "Not a crumb to be seen! What do you think about it?"

Everybody thought a good deal, and talked all together. The garden was alive with chirping and chatter. Presently Father Sparrow chirped:

"Why? They have put it inside! There are all our crumbs round the table.

This is the first time we have been invited to a party indoors and, for my part, I prefer the outside. But we must get our breakfast. I will go first to see that all is well, and when I have taken three hops, the next one come. It is better not to arrive all at once. One hop. 'It seems all right.' Two, three. 'Yes, they are all here. Come in and help yourselves.'

"This is most surprising!" said Father Sparrow. "Not a crumb to be seen! What do you think about it?"

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Soon the carpet was covered with little brown folk, and quickly it was cleared of crumbs. The mother sat very still, so as not to disturb the feast; but, as Father Sparrow made it quite clear that he considered the outside a better place for a sparrow party, and the others said the same and said it all together, that was the last time the outdoor guests were forgotten.

For several months, the house had been empty, but the garden was always inhabited.

"It seems queer," said Father Sparrow, who always led the others, "that the family have not come back to this house, seeing that the garden is so desirable." Father Sparrow had reared many families in that garden, and meant to defend his rights of priority against all intruders.

One day there were sounds of moving heavy things inside, and Father Sparrow gave notice to all his neighbors to be on the alert, to find out all they could about the habits of the new people, for the common benefit.

In a few days, it had been observed that the family had unobtrusive ways, kept no cat, and took their meals in the room that had a big French window opening into the garden.

After careful consideration, Father Sparrow decided that it was time to get acquainted; and, accordingly, when any of the family appeared, there



What One Rides Upon in Japan

I wonder if you would like me to tell you about all the different kinds of things there are to ride about in, when one is in Japan?

If you would, we might as well begin by finding out how the babies ride, for they ride every time they go anywhere, because, you know perfectly well, babies in any country are too small to walk.

Now, there is no such thing as a baby carriage in Japan—just think of it—a country where there are so many, many children and no baby carriages. You might well wonder how they get about, for they don't spend their time in the house, and that is certain. But they have the very nicest times, for they ride about strapped on the backs of their brothers or sisters, their little bodies tucked in all snug and warm in bright-colored kimonos, their heads bobbing from one side to the other, as they try to peer over the shoulder of the one on whose back they happen to be riding. And what is really the best part of having this strange human baby carriage, is that the baby is never lonely and so one hardly ever hears it cry. Instead of being stowed away under a shady tree, where it can never quite see the games that its brothers and sisters are playing, the Japanese baby is always on the way. If its nurse wants to play hopscotch—and they do play that in Japan—why, the baby stays on the nurse's back and is hopped around as gayly as you please; if she wants to race down the village street, to catch the sweetmeat vendor, down the street races baby, too. Now, could you fancy anything nicer, if you were a baby, than being in all your big brothers' and sisters' games, and tearing around everywhere they went? Well, hardly, I should think.

But, after a while, the babies grow too heavy for even the sturdy backs of their brothers and sisters, and then they are taken to ride, just like the grown-ups, in rickshaws. Rickshaws were invented for foreign people to ride in. They have two wheels and are always pulled by a rickshaw coolie, who backs into the shafts, just like a pony, and pulls you over miles and miles of roads, without complaining in the least. These coolies wear short blue jackets, trousers which only come to their knees and straw sandals—no hats or stockings or underclothes, br anything like that.

You cannot be sociable when riding in rickshaws, though, for they are never drawn side by side, but always one behind the other, no matter how lengthy a procession they happen to make. The first few miles fly past most agreeably, but, after a while, and particularly if you happen to be going on an uphill road, you have a strange feeling that your head is going to slip off backward and slide down your backbone; this, though, is because of the angle at which the rickshaw is tilted by the coolie—the more the rickshaw is tilted by the coolie, the more uncomfortable it is likely to be your drive.

When dusk settles down in a soft purple haze over the countryside, the coolie rests for a moment by the roadside to fetch out from under the rickshaw seat a long, slim lantern, made of oiled paper and decorated usually with a spidery red character that denotes the guide to which he may belong. Inside the lantern is a candle, which he lights, then hangs the lantern on the shaft of the rickshaw, tucks you in cozily with a blue cloth on which appears the same spidery character in white, hops into the shafts again, and—off you go!

It is a very unusual thing to see a horse in Japan. Few of them live there, and those that you see are generally, like the people, small and sturdy. But, occasionally, foreigners use them for driving, and such a to-do as the people in the streets make, trying to get out of the way. To drive behind a pair of horses means that you always have a footman, as well as a coachman, and the principal occupation of the footman is hopping up and down on the box, yelling to the people in the streets to "mind out." When going up a hill in this fashion, you are requested smilingly to get out and walk, as it is too hard on the horse to have to pull anyone up the hill, but himself and the carriage. At this stage of the performance, rickshaw coolies, who may be in the neighborhood, come dashing over to push the carriage from the rear, so that the poor horse will not be overworked. Aren't you glad they are so considerate of the horses?

THE HOME FORUM

Sir Joseph Hooker at Kew

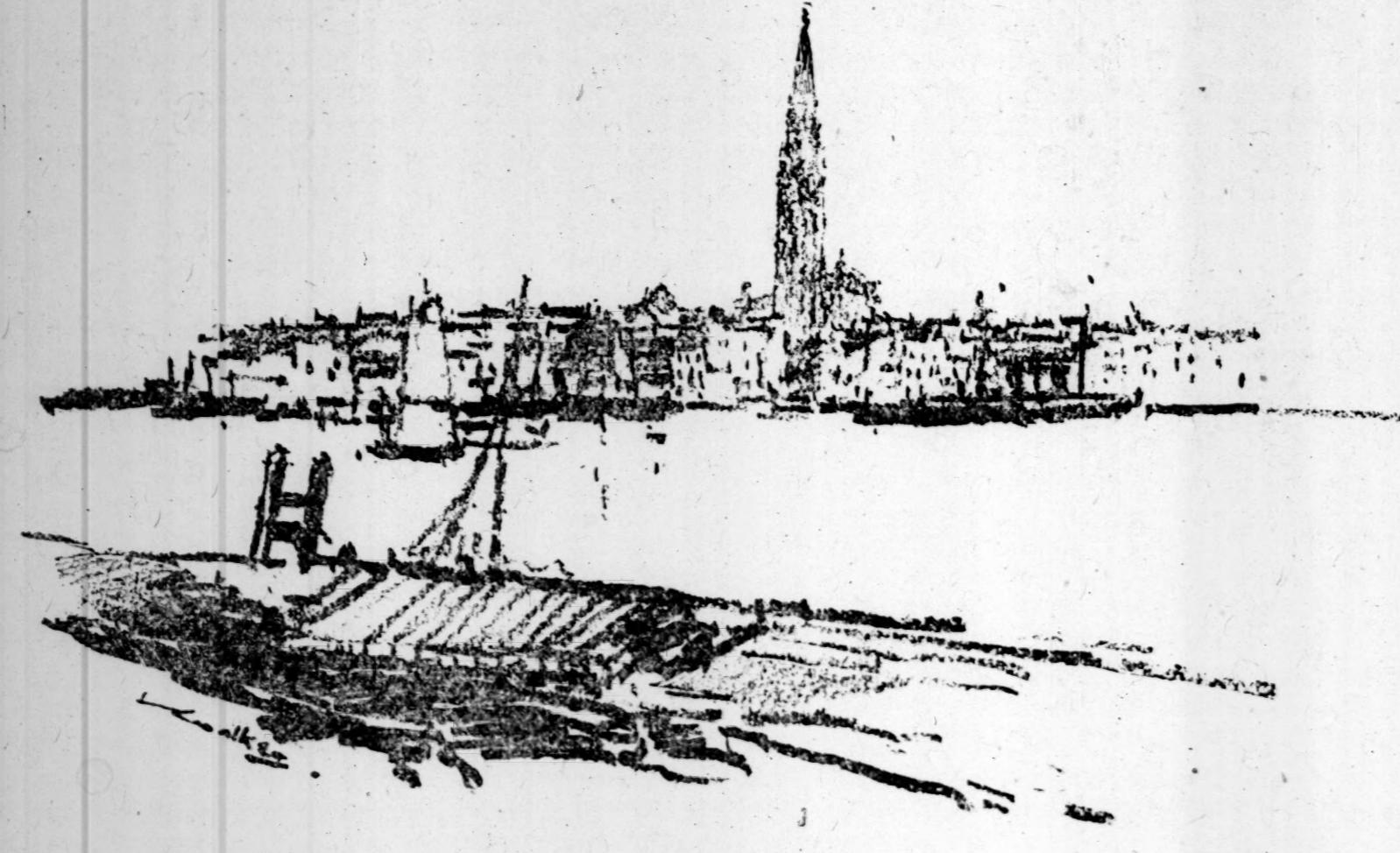
"A visitor to Kew," Leonard Huxley writes in his recently published biography of Sir Joseph Dalton Hooker, "would have found the director always busy, though never hustling.... Somehow he would generally be able to steal time from his long day to show his visitor something of the beauty and the scientific worth of the gardens, for he was proud of both. He was eager to stir interest in Kew for its own sake; well-informed public opinion would resist its possible starvation by a penny-wise government."

"Each corner of the gardens would suggest a particular aspect of Kew's activities; travel and discovery; special modes of cultivating tropical plants, which at last made even the languishing plants flourish and the nourishing ones expand beyond their enforced limits to the veritable splendor of their own homes; and not least, the abounding benefit arising from the practical side of economic botany."

"The largest part of the day's work," the writer says, "lay in the correspondence. Letters poured in every day from Europe and Asia, Africa, Australia and America, with inquiries about plants large and small. In the Herbarium, curator and assistants would be busy naming plants from the most out-of-the-way parts of the world. These were generally sent in duplicates; one specimen going to swell the Kew collection in return for naming plants which the senders could not identify. Correspondence, much of it in Hooker's own hand, was maintained with the directors of botanical gardens elsewhere, and with collectors and unofficial correspondents. The raising of useful plants from seeds and cuttings and sending them to new countries was a vast undertaking in itself."

"Yet all this never cut short his scientific work; the Botanist was never swallowed up in the 'Official,' though he kept in the closest touch with the details of administration. In all this he looked well after his subordinates. He never lost a chance of picking up a promising young man to whom he could give work in the Gardens till he was fully trained and thus exempted from Civil Service examination before being added to the staff.

"Often he found excellent places for men in Colonial Botanic Gardens where they could best serve.... and keep in close touch with Kew. 'Bad workmanship and waste of time were his abhorrence, and he would condemn them emphatically. To give must always be of the best. Judge of his horror when once he found Crump, the Herbarium man, picking out the worst specimens from the borders for von Mueller, and then—what was almost worse than such misplaced parsimony—making them up into shocking bad parcels,' for he



Antwerp

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

himself was excellent at making up parcels, and often sent away plants with his own hands. This was how he was occupied when Prof. Daniel Oliver first set eyes upon him in 1858, in the little room to the right of the Herbarium door.

"Mean motives were even more hateful to him. To protect the Gardens from the dust and dirt that came from the increased traffic outside, it became necessary to raise the wall along the Richmond Road. He would have preferred simple railings, for they would have added to the amenities of the district, only they would have ruined the Gardens. Thus he was reluctantly compelled to resist the local property owners, who desired the railings so that a nice view might be opened up for their houses overlooking the Gardens. But this regret was mitigated when he found that the nice view thus obtained was to be a ground for raising their tenants' rent.

"In general he was outspoken and straightforward, but he could be beautifully diplomatic. Professor Oliver was with him when he interviewed Dr. Disraeli about a pension for Fitch, the admirable botanical draftsman. Dr. Disraeli was rather unwilling, but Hooker played on his imperialist feelings by showing him drawings by Fitch of the Victoria Regia and such like high-sounding names, and succeeded. The auditor was greatly tickled."

Lowell Defends a Friend

William James Stillman tells, in an essay on Lowell's letter-writing, that in 1855, "in one of the exhibitions of our National Academy, I had a large study of a bit of Adirondack forest and lake, of which one of the critics had spoken in strongly damnable terms" and Lowell wrote him this letter concerning it:

"My dear Friend,

"It being granted that the earth is a hollow cube"—But I beg your pardon, my dear sir, I granted no such thing. "Well; then, it being necessary to the purposes of this argument that the earth should be a hollow cube, which is precisely the same thing, I go on to demonstrate" etc.

"Now what does he mean by saying that your picture is an 'unpleasantly grouped assemblage of unpleasing natural objects'?" Is the silvery-gray bole of a sloping birch unpleasing?

"And pray tell me how, in a picture, a thing can be literally rendered?

"There is no such matter possible. The closer the imitation, in giving rounded or irregular shapes, perspective, etc., or a flat surface, the greater have been the difficulties overcome, and the greater the imagination in being able to see things as they truly are, and not as they seem. To make a model of a beech stem is another affair.

"We would rather have a section of the real thing. Is there not a difference even in daguerreotypes in favor of the right moment and point of view?"

"Anyhow, I like your picture and the idea of it; only you must make an interest with Aquarius to water your lake a little. But

"When they talked of their Iaphaels, Correggios, and stuff,

"He shifted his trumpet, and only took snuff."

"Or, let me translate a proverb from the Feejee dialect:

"That which we like, likes us; No need of any fuses."

"Nay, take this other, which I this moment copy from the walls of a house just unburied at Pompeii:

"Perchance the things I banish, me expel;

"Be chary, ostracizer, of your shells! Madman, thou deemst thyself sublimely free,

"And ly'st on straw in that cramp-cell of Thee!"

"Or, perhaps, this is a better translation of the last couplet:

"Thou deemst thyself a King, poor crazy elf,

"Chained to the wall of that cramp-cell, Thyself!"

"It is a glorious, blue, northwestern sky; the oak woods are pink with buds; the linnets, catbirds, fire-birds, and robins are all singing to the Spring and she trembles through all her wreaths of new-born leaves and seems equally pleased with each of them. She does not say, 'O Linnet, put yourself to school with Maestro Catbird,' nor 'Be silent, Robin, my boy, till you can sing like Signor Robert of Lincoln.' Per Bacco! did not brave Masaccio paint St. Peter right in the streets of Florence, working a miracle with vulgar Florentines all about him, and did not Raphael and Michael say that the Brancacci chapel was their school?..."

"If Lewes amused his company by

his jocosities, George Eliot enfolded her auditors in an atmosphere of discriminative sympathy.... Her conversation ranged over a large area of subject, touching not only English, but French, German, and Italian literature, and passing easily from homely everyday topics to art and philosophy. She had read Schopenhauer, and spoke warmly, almost indignantly, of his conception of human life. She could not understand, she said, how anyone who had the ability and the opportunity to better the lot of others could sink into pessimism.... Among writers of fiction she spoke highly of Turgenev, urging me to read him."

Belgium's Great Port

Architectural purists may object that the tower of the cathedral of Antwerp is, for the most part, of a late flamboyant Gothic, and that, therefore, its design is fantastic and over-elaborate. Most people however, are more likely to lose sight of these and similar criticisms in their admiration for the grace of the octagonal lantern rising from the lower and earlier portion of the tower. This part of the tower is middle Gothic in style, and it dates like most of the cathedral from the days before Antwerp attained the important position it held in the Fifteenth and Sixteenth centuries, while the elaborate lantern was not finished until 1530. It is not very easy to get a really good clear view of the outside of the cathedral on account of the way in which the houses cluster round it, but the steeples stand up above them, and the sight of it leads to a feeling of regret that its twin tower at the opposite end of the western facade was never finished.

John Evelyn made the ascent of the tower about a hundred years after it was finished, and he describes how he went up it, "the better to take a view of the country adjacent." Evelyn evidently found Antwerp in the Seventeenth Century very much to his liking, for he says: "There was nothing about the city which more ravished me than those delicious shades and walks of stately trees which render the fortified works of the town one of the sweetest places in Europe; nor did I ever observe a more quiet, clean, elegantly built, and civil place than this magnificent and famous city of Antwerp."

The importance of Antwerp increased as that of Bruges declined. Its port was more accessible to the ocean-going shipping of the new era than the narrow canals of the older Flemish cities. The great fairs of Antwerp drew traders from all parts, and ships brought the produce of many countries up the Scheldt in exchange for the manufactured goods of Flanders and Brabant. An Italian envoy, writing of Antwerp, says: "I was astonished and wondered much when I beheld Antwerp, for I saw Venice outdone." A piece of appreciation which, with all due respect to the great Flemish port, will not find many to echo it.

The period of Antwerp's great rise to commercial prosperity was also that of the city's chief artistic production. The names of Quentin Matsys and of Rubens are specially connected with the city; for Rubens was essentially an Antwerp man, although he was not like Teniers the elder, and Van Dyke, a native of the place.

"When they talked of their Iaphaels,

Correggios, and stuff,

He shifted his trumpet, and only took snuff."

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"There Am I in the Midst of Them"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A PRIME purpose of the church has always been to convey to men the fact that God is ever with them. To do this, the church must represent healing power, show forth the love that surpasses human affection, symbolize the light, warmth, knowledge, and inspiration that give courage, health, peace and uplift to mortals. The Christian ideal is not surpassed by any other, and the works of the founder of Christianity fully equal that ideal. In time of storm and stress this church must stand out the more prominently by very contrast.

A layman, hearing from all sides of the spread of a prevalent epidemic, and being filled with fear thereby, might naturally conclude that this is peculiarly a time when he can find aid and comfort in the Christian church.

But suppose he goes to church at the customary hour of service and the church is closed? Instead of the representation of spiritual power and presence, he sees the very symbol of powerlessness and lack; in the place of any expression of the Love that casts out fear he finds the churches filled only with fear. He remembers that in the Scriptures Christ Jesus said of his church, "The gates of hell shall not prevail against it."

To close Christian churches for fear of spreading contagious disease is to serve evil to a practical extent that outweighs nominal worship of God.

To fear evil is to attribute greater and more extensive power to evil than to good, and that departs completely from the fundamentals of Christianity.

When fear of disease prevents avowed Christians from meeting in their churches, have they forgotten or have they wholly failed to appreciate the assurance of the Christ: "Where two or three are gathered together in my name, there am I in the midst of them?"

Jesus' whole ministry proved that sin, disease, and evil of every kind vanish before the recognition of the Christ. Just as darkness disappears in the presence of light. The Gospels relate that in Nazareth, "He did not many mighty works there because of their unbelief"; Where true appreciation of the Christ was lacking, the blessing and healing Jesus offered to humanity were not made use of; but whenever there was recognition of the divine character and power, sinners were reformed, the sick were made well, the lame, deaf, dumb, blind, wife made whole, and the dead were raised up. Nothing has changed or can change the eternal law of God which Jesus fulfilled, and its application is exactly the same now as it was then.

On the basis of the teaching of Christ Jesus, which is logical and demonstrable, the same results always follow the same perception of the Christ and the same appreciation of Jesus' teaching and work. If the results do not follow, it must be because the realization of the Christ, the understanding of Truth, is apparently lacking.

There might be room to question what is meant by gathering together "in my name," if the Master had not stated plainly the practical and unfailing result in the words, "There am I in the midst of them."

This assurance is of the greatest practical value to his followers if it arouses them to seek the evidence of the presence of the Christ, Truth. This evidence is the same as that which distinguished his ministry, for he declared that the signs that would identify his followers were casting out sin, speaking with inspiration, and healing disease, as he did. To those with eyes to see, the expression of spiritual healing and good is always at hand to testify to the eternity of the Christ, Truth, but if proof of the divine presence seems to be lacking in the church or outside of it, then it is as true now as it was two thousand years ago that it is "because of their unbelief". If the fear of epidemic pervades the churches, then even faith in Christ is lacking, to say nothing of the understanding of Christ, Truth, which overcomes contagion, as it does all other evil, and destroys disease as well as sin.

The mistake indicated is not so much one of church organization, as it is the failure of the individual Christian to realize more of the practical import of Christ Jesus' teaching and to express it continually in daily experience. Not only did the Master assure his followers of the presence of the Christ, whenever and wherever they congregate, but he told humanity, individually and collectively, "Lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world."

To know that the Saviour is ever at hand lifts one above the fear that is expressed in an epidemic, while discipleship results from persistence in that knowing until scientific knowledge of the Truth is attained. Then the promised reward to the disciple is that the truth shall make him free.

Slavery to disease and materialistic curatives is one of the worst forms of human bondage today. Christian Science affords complete relief from this oppression by healing disease of every kind through its teaching and proof that God, divine Principle, actually is infinite and ever-present. Transformed by some understanding of Truth, adherents of Christian Science by the hundred thousand go calmly on their way, undisturbed by fearful false beliefs and woeful surmises about the power of disease and the ever-presence of its germs. Their experiences show that fearful beliefs are the

most prolific germs of disease, and that Christian faith and spiritual understanding are sufficient to meet every need of humanity.

The whole subject is accurately summarized in the following sentence from page 273 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy: "If we are Christians on all moral questions, but are in darkness as to the physical exemption which Christianity includes, then we must have more faith in God on this subject and be more alive to His promises."

What Art Thou, Freedom?

What art thou, freedom? Oh! could slaves
Answer from their living graves
This demand—tyrants would flee
Like a dream's dim imagery:

Thou art not, as impostors say,
A shadow soon to pass away,
A superstition, and a name,
Echoing from the cave of Fame....

Thou art Justice—ne'er for gold
May thy righteous laws be sold
... thou
Shield'st alike the high and low.

Thou art Wisdom—Freemen never
Dream that God will damn for ever
All who think those things untrue
Of which Priests make such ado.

Thou art Peace—never by thee
Would blood and treasure wasted be
As tyrants wasted them, when all
Leagued to quench thy flame in
Gaul....

Thou art Love—the rich have kist
Thy feet, and like him following Christ
Give their substance to the free
And thro' the rough world follow thee.

Or turn their wealth to arms, and make
War for thy beloved sake
On wealth, and war, and fraud—
whence they
Drew the power which is their prey.

Science, Poetry, and Thought
Are thy lamps; they make the lot
Of the dwellers in a cot
So serene, they curse it not.

Spirit, Patience, Gentleness,
All that can adorn and bless
Art thou—let deeds not words express
Thine exceeding loveliness....

Shelley.

Your Place
Lift where you stand.—Edward Everett Hale.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., THURSDAY, JAN. 2, 1919

EDITORIALS

The Peace Conference

THERE is no need to be in the least disturbed over the Peace Conference, but it is as well that the world should understand the immensity of the problems to be solved and the vastness of the issues at stake. To the human mind these problems and these issues are almost overwhelming, and this may easily be gathered from the fact that, whilst M. Clemenceau told the Chamber, the other day, in his great speech in explanation of France's demands, that the question of peace was terrible, an equally famous statesman, talking direct to a representative of this paper, declared that he looked forward to the conference with horror. The fact is that as statesmen, even of first-rate ability, approach the issues to be settled in Paris, the human mind reels before the complexities and contradictions of the situation. For this reason it is now tolerably sure that the question of the League of Nations will be separated from the actual peace terms, and that the great machinery for the prevention of future wars, to the adjustment of which every government is committed, will be set up later, with mature consideration, only the acceptance of the ideal being for the moment agreed to. To this League of Nations, when it has been set up, will be referred such difficult questions as national disarmament and the freedom of the seas, the latter of which has been dreadfully complicated by the unfortunate utterances attributed to Mr. Daniels and others. Nobody, not in a position to know the facts, will perhaps ever realize the deep impression made by those utterances. "Whilst the President is here on a peace mission," said a very famous statesman, not long ago, "other persons are engaged in throwing swords on to the conference table"; and that saying has been echoed a hundred times in responsible quarters.

The simple fact is, as has already been pointed out in these columns, that none of the Allies are in the least jealous of any navy the United States may build. On the contrary, they would welcome it as an additional peace security. What did astonish the Allies was the threat contained in the words mistakenly attributed to Mr. Daniels, and of this there is no possible doubt. M. Clemenceau, in his speech before the Chamber, put the true position perfectly clearly, and quite deliberately, when he explained how he had told Mr. Wilson that Mr. Lloyd George had asked him if he was prepared to do anything to weaken the English fleet, and so weaken the peaceable hold of the Allies on the seas, and that he had replied that he was not. To which reply Mr. Wilson had at once readily assented. What the British Government wants is an adequate navy for its life protection as an island. It is with that sentiment that M. Clemenceau so frankly concurs, and with which Mr. Wilson has also expressed his agreement. The idea that this should be construed as competition with the United States, or be met with a threat of competition, was something for which the Allies were entirely unprepared.

As a matter of fact, the difficulties before the allied statesmen are sufficient without anybody adding to them. To begin with, there is the immense uncertainty as to whether there is a government in Germany which can be negotiated with. As it is, it seems as if the Allies would have to hand their decisions to Germany and insist upon their acceptance, owing to the fact that there may be no German Government which can carry on any negotiations at all, not only with authority, but even without risk of repudiation. Thus the German Government, for the time being, may simply be compelled to accept the total loss of its colonies as a sine qua non. There is, indeed, no intention anywhere of returning the German colonies. Germany has shown herself perfectly incapable of governing these colonies, and their future will have to be provided for by the Allies. What, most unquestionably, Australia will desire is the surrender to her of the islands south of the equator. What South Africa will demand will be the incorporation of German West Africa, which the government in Cape Town regards as an integral portion of the great dominion. With German East Africa it is different. There is no particular desire anywhere in the British Empire to do aught other than pool this with the other islands and possessions of the German Empire which the war has thrown into the Allies' hands. The one exception is, of course, the Kiaochow enclave, which all the Allies, with the exception of Japan, are in agreement should be returned, without question, to China. When it comes to China, however, the Japanese question looms up in all its immensity, an immensity which entitles it to quite separate treatment.

As if these questions were not enough, there is the question of indemnities. It is understood that Mr. Wilson is opposed to indemnities, but the same cannot be said of the allied nations which have borne the full brunt and burden of the war.

Previous to the intervention of the United States in the war, the original Allies maintain, the States had been indemnified for their later expenditure by the enormous payments for material of various sorts made to them in the early years of the war. It is, therefore, a somewhat invidious position for the United States, which is emerging, so to speak, financially untouched, to object to indemnities being received by nations whose resources were poured out like water in the early years in the struggle to make a world free for democracy. If no indemnities are allowed, it is pointed out that the United Kingdom in particular will face the future with terribly depleted resources, whilst the United States will be practically richer than before.

The same argument applies, in a less degree, to France. Therefore a feeling has grown up in allied circles, which must be reckoned with, that if the United States wishes to insist on no indemnities it must, in turn, pool the total cost of the war with the other nations. If

it is not prepared to pool the total cost of the war, then it is stated, without much circumlocution, that the question of indemnities must merely be left to the allied countries which are the principal sufferers. It is quite true that Germany claims that the question of indemnities is barred by the terms of the armistice. But the terms of the armistice are actually capable of almost any interpretation on this question of indemnity. It was agreed, for instance, that the civil population of all the allied countries were to be reimbursed for the losses sustained by the war, and when the question of civil loss comes to be defined, there can be scarcely any limit of definition.

Such are the immediate problems which will come up when the conference meets, and it is because of these, amongst others, that one European statesman describes the question as a terrible one, and another as an occasion to be looked forward to with horror. As a matter of fact, Mr. Lloyd George, it is perfectly safe to say, takes no such dismal view. Mr. Lloyd George's buoyancy and optimism, which carried him through the war, will unquestionably carry him through the Peace Conference. He is, no doubt, perfectly willing to give way wherever he can give way without compromising the safety of the empire he will represent, and the same may be said of M. Clemenceau, with whom, there can be no doubt, he is in perfect agreement. The visit of Mr. Wilson to Paris and to London has brought him into intimate connection with these two statesmen, and enabled him to appreciate their views at first hand, and there can be hardly any better guarantee for the future of the conference than the fact that the more these statesmen have seen of each other the more they have learned to understand and to respect each other. Mr. Wilson quite frankly told M. Clemenceau, as M. Clemenceau has borne witness, that he wishes to place his view before him in order to convert him. But he added, with statesmanlike open-mindedness, he was himself perfectly open to conviction, and it was quite likely that, instead, M. Clemenceau might convert him. Since then Mr. Wilson has been in London, and has met Mr. Lloyd George fresh from a tremendous victory at the polls, won very largely, it is said, on the basis of the punishment of the men in Germany who are responsible for the horrors of the war, and of the payment of indemnities. The conversations between Mr. Wilson and Mr. Lloyd George were as frank as those between Mr. Wilson and M. Clemenceau, and they have undoubtedly produced a similar desire to reach a mutual accommodation. There is not, indeed, a man in France or the United Kingdom who does not recognize that the future peace of the world depends upon the continued union of the late Allies, and who is not determined that the attempts of German propaganda to cause dissensions shall be frustrated.

Bolshevism in Canada

THE statement recently made by Mr. C. H. Cahan, K.C., head of the Canadian Department of Public Safety, in regard to the spread of Bolshevism in Canada, is deserving of the most careful attention. Mr. Cahan quite evidently, in making his statement, does not mean to be, in any sense of the word, an alarmist; but he does mean to offset any tendency on the part of the public to underestimate the seriousness of the position. Mr. Cahan declares, quite roundly, that the Bolshevik and Socialist element in Canada is of a particularly vicious type, and gives it as his opinion that, if it is not dealt with promptly and fearlessly, "it will almost of a certainty lead to trouble which may assume most serious proportions and consequences." The movement has, it appears, spread in all directions. In nearly every industrial center, from Montreal across the prairie provinces into British Columbia, branches of the Social Democratic Party, which is frankly Bolshevik in tendency, have been instituted. The platform of the party is, Mr. Cahan declares, of an ultra-revolutionary character, as is made evident in a steady stream of literature, published in half a dozen languages, which has been issuing, and is still issuing, from the printing establishments of the party in Montreal, Toronto, and Winnipeg.

Now Bolshevism in Canada is, perhaps, no different from Bolshevism anywhere else. At this date, the world needs no introduction to it, or any explanation as to what it means and what are its fruits. There is, however, in Canada, as everywhere else, one conspicuous feature about Bolshevism to which attention needs to be directed and redirected. Any study of the position in the Dominion shows that wherever Bolshevism is a growing movement it is amongst the alien elements of the community, and the very fact that the great mass of the Bolshevik literature seized by the authorities is printed in various different languages is itself evidence of this contention. In the course of his statement Mr. Cahan declares that he has in his possession the names, compiled through the Canada Registration Board, of no less than 63,784 Russians of sixteen years and over, some 70,000 Austrians, and thousands of Germans, Bulgarians, and members of various Slavic nationalities, all of whom are more or less affected by Bolshevik propaganda. It is the same everywhere one turns. In the United States and in Great Britain, Bolshevism, although it may attract other adherents to a limited extent, takes root and thrives mainly amongst the foreign elements.

What the Anglo-Saxon race thinks of Bolshevism was shown, with unmistakable certainty, the other day in Great Britain, in the result of the general election, when every candidate who was suspected of so much as being sympathetic toward Bolshevism was defeated at the polls by an overwhelming majority. Canada, no doubt, like the United States, has a more difficult problem in Bolshevism than has the United Kingdom, because both these countries have, in proportion to their population, a far larger foreign element. The great fact, however, remains true that it is mainly amongst the foreign element that the doctrines thrive, and anything in the nature of a Bolshevik landslide in any of these countries is unthinkable. This consideration is, of course, very far from being an argument for a doctrine of laissez faire in dealing with the matter. It is, indeed, neither an argument for optimism nor one for pessimism, but a simple statement of a fact which should be taken

into account whenever the subject of Bolshevism is considered. It amounts to this, that Bolshevism in Canada, as in the United States and in the United Kingdom, is largely parasitic on the life of the country, and can in no circumstances, as far as can be seen, develop into a really national movement.

Clericalism in Mexico

THERE appears to be a reawakening in Mexico to the necessity of reform which seemed to be very urgent, from the Constitutional revolution point of view, when General Carranza was carrying on his campaign against the reactionaries in 1913-14-15. The Constitutionalists, in the middle of that campaign, complaining that the clergy had been antagonistic to the revolution and its results, had taken measures to destroy the influence of Roman Catholic churchmen in the political affairs of the Republic. On July 27, 1914, Antonio I. Villareal, as Constitutional Governor and military commander of Nuevo Leon, forbade confession, ordered the expulsion of Jesuits and foreign-born priests, and prohibited the ringing of church bells, except for patriotic celebrations and Constitutional victories.

Other Constitutional governors went even farther in their efforts to check, and if possible to stop, what they believed to be an insidious campaign against the revolution by representatives of the Roman Catholic church.

With the movement against clerical interference in Mexican political affairs General Carranza was pronouncedly in sympathy, and there was no doubt in any quarter that most of the difficulties which he encountered, in the opposition of revolutionaries and brigands, were instigated by clerical influence. He stood pledged to the reform of the clerical element, or its complete extermination, when he became President of the Republic, and it was a part of the announced policy of his Administration to take steps at once looking to an absolute divorce of the church from all public affairs and functions in Mexico.

It is a peculiar fact, nevertheless, that, with the beginning of his change of attitude toward the United States, to which country he owed his final success, and with the beginning of German intrigue south of the Rio Grande, President Carranza's ardor for the correction of clerical abuses perceptibly cooled. During the last two years particularly, until quite recently, not a step was taken by the Mexican Government toward bringing about the clerical reforms which, four or five years ago, he held to be of immediate necessity.

Intimately and strangely related to his manifest desire to get on better terms with the United States, or to win back the confidence of its people which he once enjoyed, is his proposal to the Mexican Chamber of Deputies, within the last few days, that measures concerning the Roman Catholic clergy in the Republic shall now be considered and enacted. Among these is a bill to fix the maximum number of clergymen of the church named participating in religious rites, another requiring that all priests shall be native-born, and a third affecting the nationalization of church property.

President Carranza has himself made an explanation of these peculiar conditions difficult. There is left, for example, the almost inevitable impression of relationship between the beginning of open German propaganda in Mexico and a stay of proceedings against the clerical hand in politics. At all events, simultaneously with the rise of German influence in Mexico came a cessation of the movement looking to the reform of clericalism in the Republic, and simultaneously with the overthrow of German power comes a resumption of that movement.

Perhaps the coincidence can be explained, or explained away. If so, it would seem to an onlooker that a frank and complete elucidation of the matter would be worth while.

Harbors

NOR the least of the great host of minor things which the world has been welcoming back into its daily walk and conversation during the past few weeks, has been the free mention of its harbors. For four years or more, the thousand and one ports of the world, little and great, have been hiding their identity under a cloak of the vaguest generalities. "An Atlantic Port," or "A Pacific Port" was the very limit of identification allowed to the harbors of the whole continent of America; whilst "A British Port," "A French Port," and so on, was the nearest one could get to any harbor in Britain or France. Now, however, the bars are all down, once again, and all the old friends amongst the world's seaports and river estuaries are creeping back into the news. And with them are coming some new friends; for, behind the years of silence, new harbors have been built in many places, or old ones have been remodeled past all recognition. What was, some four years ago, perhaps, a quiet fishing village, with its little wooden jetty running out over the wet sand to meet the low tide, is, today, a busy place of shipping, with a new town stretching out over the cliffs.

New or old, however, the world is glad to welcome the harbors back into a wide place of interest. For it is an interest very wide indeed. There is the man, for instance, who makes a hobby of them, and there is the seafaring man who, just naturally, knows all about harbors; who is full of interesting lore about them; who will tell you all about all the great harbors of the seven seas, sailing easily from one to another as he leans, maybe, against the capstan splicing a rope. He will tell you how the Bay of Rio de Janeiro, surrounded by high mountains, sheltered from every wind that blows, with its great length of fifteen miles and its width from two to seven, its narrow entrance, scarce a mile in width, guarded on each side by bold headlands, is one of the largest natural harbors in the world. He may tell you that Milford Haven, in Wales, for ease of entrance and shelter is unequalled. He may dilate on the virtues or defects of the Firth of Forth, the mouths of the Thames, the Seine, or the Potomac, and he may recount the wonders of Table Bay, Colombo, and Singapore. You will be grateful and interested; but it is, after all, a question whether, for the average man who loves

the sea and all that pertains thereto, the word "harbor" does not inevitably conjure up some special harbor, of no importance, maybe, but every stone and wooden pile of which he knows by heart.

Oh! dream of joy! is this indeed
The lighthouse top I see?
Is this the hill? Is this the kirk?
Is this my own country?

So does the picture present itself, no doubt, to many. At the mention of the word harbor, when he gives thought to it, many a man is away, at once, on an excursion.

Without more ado, he is walking along the old stone pier, noting how unchanged things are; how the first capstan is still his old weather-worn friend of wood, clamped with iron; and he remembers how it was seldom used save when the tide was very high and the winds very contrary. He notes how the others, maybe, have been painted anew in their dull gunboat gray, but are still the same, with every dent and mark of wear and tear as he remembers it; how the flying fish on the top of the flagpole still tells the way of the wind, and how the little lighthouse at the harbor mouth still looks out to sea, waiting for sundown. The fishing boats are tied up side by side along the jetty; the brown nets hang down from the mastheads, and the green water gurgles in and out amongst the piles and the seaweed just as it always did. There are many harbors in the world, but for many people there is just one which stands out inevitably as "the harbor."

Notes and Comments

How little one realizes, until something comes up as a reminder, that here and there, for centuries, exceptional women have been working at employments which the average man or woman has thought of as exclusively masculine. When, for example, it is said of a new celebrity in music that Mlle. Lilli Boulanger is "the greatest woman composer the world has yet produced," very few patrons of music guess that there have been so many women composers already that to assign such pre-eminence to any one of them is a trifle rash. More than two centuries ago, says a New York critic, a woman composed an opera, and since then women have written into the historic record, if not into enduring fame, upwards of 200 musical compositions in the larger dramatic and epic forms, to say nothing of a much greater number of orchestral and chamber compositions. Two women, within the last century, produced at least a dozen operas each; and the list of women composers could be extended to an impressive length. So far, however, none of them have attained the pre-eminence won by a few men; and only when that comes to pass, perhaps, can an individual be singled out as the "greatest woman composer."

IT is a pity that the secretary of the American Forestry Association, who is taking 50,000 Douglas fir-tree seeds to France, cannot bring back an equal number of seedling fruit trees, such as French growers formerly supplied to the nurserymen of the United States. For many years it has been cheaper for Americans to import these tiny trees than to raise them. Now that the business has largely been destroyed, higher prices are predicted for nursery stock, but in this as in other instances, growers in America are being forced to develop their own resources, which may not prove a matter for regret in the long run.

WHILE the economic pressure of war time was materially reducing the number of newspapers that had been in more or less precarious existence throughout the United States, the exigencies were also bringing into being a considerable number of newspapers that made no effort to attain any but a limited circulation. The general public rarely heard of *The Hun Hammer*, *The Bethlehem Booster*, *Full Speed Ahead*, *The Hog Island News*, *Going Some*, *Heave Together*, and various other newspapers that originated in the shipyards to speed war work, and will now, in some cases, probably continue. Taken altogether, these papers have made a place for themselves irrespective of the conditions that gave them their first impulse. They keep the different yards in touch, tend to bring employers and employees together, and are looked for by the men. In the time immediately coming they have an opportunity to exert real influence in bringing about the honest cooperation that could and should do so much to simplify and humanize labor conditions.

THERE is some encouragement in the assertion, by Maximilian Harden, that Germany appreciates now the fact that she has suffered a military defeat, but it would be even more interesting to learn from Herr Harden, or from some other person duly qualified to speak on the subject, what Germany thought had happened up to the time of her awakening to this appreciation.

ENOUGH water power is wasted in the state of New Hampshire each year to supply energy equaling the million tons of coal used to keep the wheels of industry turning. That, at least, is the substance of a report just issued by a commission which has been studying the matter for months. This is not a question for a single state, however, for some of the streams which serve New Hampshire are equally useful to Maine and Vermont. Much of the water then flows into Massachusetts, and even after her manufacturers were through with it there would be sufficient to operate most of Connecticut's mills. Industrial machinery is waiting for this cheap and efficient power. The difficulty comes in speeding up the legislative machinery.

THE chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the United States House of Representatives, Claude Kitchin, explains that he is in favor of a bone-dry law for the District of Columbia, but that he objects to having such a law tacked on as a rider to the Revenue Bill. Well, this objection is not nearly so serious as the probability that if the bone-dry provision is not tacked on as a rider to the Revenue Bill it will not be tacked on to any other measure in the present session, and Mr. Kitchin, surely, would not like to have the flow of liquor from Baltimore into Washington continued indefinitely.